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CSCE Emergency Session on Yugoslavia Ends

To Send Goodwill Mission

LD0507022791 Prague CTK in English 2331 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Prague July 4 (CTK)—All participants in the emergency session of senior political officials of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) approved tonight a decision to send a goodwill mission to Yugoslavia.

Head of the Soviet delegation Yuriy Deryabin said the decision follows from a proposal of the Soviet delegation, and added that the mission will be able to leave for Yugoslavia only following an invitation by and an agreement with Yugoslavia.

According to Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry spokesman Egon Lansky, the Yugoslav delegation accepted this condition. Yugoslavia's representative declared that his country's leadership will invite the mission, as its presence in Yugoslavia can be of great help in settling the crisis, Lansky said.

The CSCE emergency session continues.

USSR Sets 'Conditions'

LD0507082491 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 0700 GMT 5 Jul 91

[Text] The delegates from the Helsinki states attending the Prague emergency session agreed on an appeal for a cease-fire in Yugoslavia, and on the stances for sending two missions: An observer mission and a mission of good services—also called a good-will mission. The stance on sending a good-will mission, which is to play a mediating role in Yugoslavia, was adopted with two Soviet conditions. The first is that this decision will not be a precedent for tackling similar situations in future; and the second is that the mission leaves for Yugoslavia after an agreement with Yugoslav bodies.

The most complicated problem of the deliberations was the question of sending observers. The word observers was deleted in the text of the final document on the basis of a proposal by the Yugoslav delegation, but according to the session chairman, the mission will have enough powers to be capable of fulfilling this kind of mission.

The Prague meeting lasted 36 hours, ending just 12 hours before the end of the deadline for emergency sessions of the plenipotentiaries of the Helsinki process.

Session 'Fulfilled Expectations'

LD0507110191 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Slovak 0800 GMT 5 Jul 91

[Excerpts] The emergency meeting of the plenipotentiaries of the 35 member-states of the Helsinki process devoted to the crisis in Yugoslavia ended in Prague shortly before 0300 this morning with the adoption of a decision to send a group of observers and a mission of good services to Yugoslavia. [passage omitted]

The plenipotentiaries of CSCE member-states attending the Prague meeting stressed that it was a matter exclusively for the Yugoslav people to decide their future. Egon Lansky, spokesman of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry, said the Prague session of the plenipotentiaries of the CSCE member-states had fulfilled expectations 100 percent, as it confirmed that these countries can cooperate even in the most complicated situation, full of conflicting interests. He expressed conviction that the mission to Yugoslavia would take place very soon and noted that many things depended on talks between three EC representatives and Yugoslavia, which are currently under way.

De Michelis Urges Sending Observers

AU0507110391 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 5 Jul 91

[Text] Prague, 4 July (ANSA)—Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis on Thursday [4 July] launched an appeal to Western countries to send, "as soon as possible," observers to Yugoslavia to oversee a cease-fire and the return of troops to their barracks and to send a peace mission to the divided country.

De Michelis, officially here to accompany President Francesco Cossiga on a state visit, directed his appeal to the 35-member Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, saying the situation in Yugoslavia is "extraordinarily serious" and urging the organization "to decide quickly."

The minister stressed that political pressure must be put on Yugoslavia and supported a Dutch suggestion to send a "goodwill" mission there, saying it would have resounding political value as proof that "within the CSCE everyone is following the same line, isolating those who do not agree."

The Italian Government is very concerned about the situation, he said, and considers the ongoing CSCE meeting in Prague extremely important.

'Concluding Document' Issued

LD0507134391 Berlin ADN in German 1105 GMT 5 Jul 91

["Concluding Document of Prague Emergency Conference of Authorized Representatives of CSCE States"—ADN headline]

[Text] Prague (ADN)—In its concern regarding the difficult situation in Yugoslavia;

In reference to the statement on Yugoslavia passed by the CSCE Coouncil of Ministers on 19 June 1991 in Berlin;

In its endeavor to aid Yugoslavia in overcoming the difficult situation and in restoring peace and stability immediately;

The Committee of Senior Officials has, at the suggestion of Yugoslavia, offered to set up a mediation mission to enable political dialogue between the sides involved.

In the case of it being accepted by Yugoslavia, and as soon as it comes into existence, the mediation mission could take up contact with the sides involved, taking into consideration these conditions and aims, to ascertain how it could help, and if necessary to make recommendations for all Yugoslav authorities.

The mission will be at the disposal of the Yugoslav authorities as long as the latter deem it necessary.

The composition and modalities of the activities of the mission will be drawn up by the chairman of the Committee of Senior Officials in agreement with the Yugoslav authorities. The CSCE participating states can make suggestions on this matter via the chairman. The chairman of the Committee of Senior Officials will brief all participating states on ensuring developments.

Mission to Yugoslavia

The Committee of Senior Officials:

Recalled the Berlin statement by the CSCE Council of Ministers, in which it expressed its well-meaning concern and support for a democratic development and the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia, for an unconditional respect for human rights in all regions of Yugoslavia, including the rights of minorities, and for a peaceful solution of the current crisis in the country, and underlined that the peoples of Yugoslavia alone can decide the future of the country;

Took note of the interest of the CSCE member-states in making a specific contribution to solving the current crisis in Yugoslavia;

Welcomed the restoration of constitutional order through the appointment of a president and a vice president at the head of a collective presidium;

Demanded the immediate implementation of the other two elements of the agreement recently concluded among all Yugoslav parties with the participation of the EC, namely:

—Observation of a cease-fire, linked with a return of all armed forces to their former bases;

—Suspension of implementation of independence declarations for a period of three months;

Welcomed the readiness stated by the EC member-states to organize a mission on the basis of their own initiatives to stabilize a cease-fire and monitor the implementation of the above-named elements of the agreement. This is at the suggestion of the Yugoslav authorities and in full cooperation with them;

Also welcomed the interest of other CSCE member-states in taking part in the mission on the basis of the agreements between the EC and the Yugoslav authorities;

Requested that the mission inform the committee on the progress made in its work as soon as possible.

Austrian, Hungarian, Italian Ministers Meet

AU0607141491 Paris AFP in English 1349 GMT 6 Jul 91

[Text] Budapest, July 6 (AFP)—The foreign ministers from Italy, Austria and Hungary met here Saturday [6 July] to discuss their own joint action to help secure a negotiated settlement to Yugoslavia's secessionist crisis. Their meeting follows a special European Community (EC) foreign ministers' meeting in The Hague on Friday, which agreed to send two high-level missions to Yugoslavia within 24 hours to try to defuse the crisis.

Austria, Hungary and Italy, the only one of the three in the EC, directly border breakaway Slovenia and want to discuss "possibilities for joint action," said the Hungarian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Tamas Katona. But Foreign Ministers Gianni de Michelis of Italy, Alois Mock of Austria and Geza Jeszenszky of Hungary will go beyond an "exchange of information," called for on the agenda to discuss the future of the Yugoslav Federation. All three have said they feel the strongly centralized system set up under the late communist dictator Marshal Tito is out of date.

The Austrian foreign minister has supported recognizing Slovenian and Croatian independence "in case of military action" by the Yugoslav Army against the two secessionist republics.

Vienna's support for the two secessionist capitals, however, came in for criticism at Friday's meeting by French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, who reproached "certain Yugoslav republics of being too openly under foreign influence."

Italy, meanwhile, has warned that outright recognition of the two breakaway republics could create problems, but has said "asking for a united and democratic Yugoslavia does not mean endorsing Serbian hegemony."

Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall broke his reserve on the crisis in a recent interview with the Austrian daily STANDARD, saying that "Hungary supports the right to self-determination and the sovereignty for all six republics" in Yugoslavia. He also stressed that "Yugoslavia cannot survive under its actual form," and spoke out in support of a "confederal structure within which the six republics can live side by side."

Hungary, which unlike Italy and Austria did not send troop reinforcements along its 600-kilometer (375-mile) border when clashes broke out, is principally concerned with its ethnic minority of 500,000 living in Vojvodina which is an autonomous province inside Serbia. On

Friday, however, Budapest issued a sharp protest to Belgrade after two Yugoslav military planes violated Hungarian air space by skimming over a Hungarian village near the border.

Hungary: Confederation 'Acceptable'

AU0607165591 Paris AFP in English 1535 GMT 6 Jul 91

[Text] Budapest, July 6 (AFP)—Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall said if the peoples of Yugoslavia agreed, a confederation of sovereign republics in Yugoslavia would make an "acceptable compromise" for Hungary, state radio said Saturday [6 July].

Mr. Antall expressed this view to Italian President Francesco Cossiga on Saturday during talks which focused on the Yugoslav events.

The Hungarian premier stressed that the right to sovereignty was not to be interpreted selectively and that Hungary had represented this view consequently from the start.

He reiterated Hungary's support of diplomatic steps taken by the European Community and said that Yugoslavia should find a solution to ensure the autonomy of ethnic minorities, including the Hungarian ethnic community in the autonomous province of Vojvodina (Vajdasag, in Hungarian).

Mr. Antall remarked that the Trianon and the Paris peace treaties annexed the Vajdasag, which used to belong to Hungary until the end of World War I, to a pre-Yugoslavia Serbian-Croatian-Slovenian republic instead of attaching it merely to Serbia.

An estimated 600,000 ethnic Hungarians live in the province of Vojvodina, which is now administratively part of Serbia.

Yugoslav Delegate on Albanian Minority Rights

LD0807174891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1639 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Geneva, July 8 (TANJUG)—Vladislav Jovanovic, head of the Yugoslav delegation at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) session on minorities in Geneva, said that members of the Albanian national minority in Yugoslavia could not use the right to self-determination since, under all international laws, it belongs only to peoples. Jovanovic said this in response to last week's discussion by members of the Albanian delegation at the session who accused Yugoslavia of "apartheid and the colonization of Kosovo."

Kosovo is a province in the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia in which the majority population is ethnic Albanian. Separatists in Kosovo are demanding the province's secession from Yugoslavia and its joining to Albania. There are an estimated 2.2 million ethnic Albanians in Yugoslavia but the exact number is not known since members of the minority boycotted the census this spring.

It is absurd that someone colonize his own country, just like a minority which enjoys rights such as are enjoyed by ethnic Albanians in Yugoslavia cannot in any way be called a victim of apartheid, Jovanovic said. He added that only a self-isolation of ethnic Albanians could possibly be spoken of since, under the influence of their separatist leaders who dream of a "greater Albania," they are refusing to recognize the state in which they live, are leaving work and schools, boycotting elections and censuses.

Jovanovic accused Albania of constantly supporting separatism in Kosovo and of persistently not recognizing the existence of the Serbian and Montenegrin minority on its territory.

Iliescu Addresses Seminar on Eastern Europe

AU0407183291 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1522 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 4/7/1991—Speaking about the radical, multifarious changes wrought on the European continent, especially in its eastern part, which can significantly modify the balance of forces with decisive implications for all political and military relations, President Ion Iliescu of Romania said in his address during an international seminar on "Perceptions and Concepts of Security in Eastern Europe" which opened in Bucharest today: The collapse of totalitarian systems in East-European countries led to a stepped-up natural process of rapprochement among the countries on the continent which used to belong to opposed ideological and military systems before.

Pointing out that the dissolution of the Warsaw Treaty had created a new political and military image not only of Europe but also of the world in general, President Iliescu opined that under those circumstances the building of a security system in Europe called for a structurally different approach by overcoming bipolarity and effectively involving all states in the building of a mechanism offering them sufficient security guarantees.

Whereas the problem of security for Western Europe—even in conditions in which U.S. presence diminished—is compensated by the maintenance of the NATO and the operation of community structures, the situation in Eastern Europe is different, Mr. Iliescu said.

The economic and social bankruptcy of communism, the dissolution of the political, military and economic organizations of the former communist countries should not give the impression of that the East was "defeated" by the West, with all the insecurity consequences "the defeated" might perceive in the face of the "conqueror." This would only mean replacement of one type of insecurity with another in the current relationships between European states, he said.

In that context, the accreditation of the idea that after the dissolution of the Warsaw Treaty a "political vacuum" emerged in Eastern Europe is more dangerous for the peace and security of the continent than the previous bipolar division, the president of Romania said and added: If so far we had peace in Europe under the umbrella of weapons from now on we must build a new architecture of security on new, lasting bases, without the prevailing role of military force.

Considering that the building of a new system of European security set on understanding, mutual confidence and cooperation should rely on political stability, which, in its turns, is closely linked to economic development and cooperation, President Ion Iliescu showed that the restraint shown by some states in the world, especially by states in Western Europe, to cooperation with Romania was unjustified.

To Romania, the president said, this is a reason for anxiety. We are also concerned over tendencies in some European and not only European chancelleries which aim at isolating Romania on an external plane. We consider that the idea concerning the division of the former socialist states in Central-European and East-European countries may result in a redivision of Europe according to other, unacceptable geopolitical criteria. Such an approach—theoretized in the "new frontiers" concept—may lead to the division of the East-European countries into countries "with access" and "without access" to the Western world and to Western assets.

This means to believe that the sad arrangements of Yalta were "corrected" in Malta or elsewhere. That is why, President Iliescu said, Romania is against the idea of turning the countries in Eastern Europe into a buffer area, a "sanitary belt" between Europe and the Soviet Union.

Speaking of asymmetries as concerns the balance of forces on a military plane between Romania and its neighbours, as a result of the application of the treaty on the reduction of conventional weapons in Europe, which led to levels that disfavour Romania, President Ion Iliescu said: The perception of this source of insecurity expands all the more so as obvious or potential states of instability gain ground at our borders, which might place Romania in tight spots on the political and military planes.

President Iliescu referred to the attitude of certain political, scientific, cultural and even governmental circles in states neighbouring Romania which are for a reconsideration of targets history had long invalidated taking advantage, through various means, of Romania's current weakness and exploiting its economic difficulties, the problem of national minorities or directly, through attempts at isolating it from the rest of Europe. [sentence as received]

President Ion Iliescu also opined that the threat of Yugoslavia's disintegration through internal contradictions and convulsions enhanced the insecurity of the states in the area and of Europe as a whole, while the complex and unstable situation in the Soviet Union created new, serious political, military and, primarily, economic disadvantages for Romania.

As a Balkan country, he said, Romania pleads for intensified, manysided cooperation among the states in this part of the world, considering that a stable Balkan area is a factor of peace and equilibrium for the whole Mediterranean and European region.

In this respect, Romania's president stated for the adoption of mechanisms to avoid distorted perceptions in the military area.

Opining that the bases of the new architecture of all-European security should prevent a comeback to a situation similar to that between the two world wars, President Iliescu said: Western Europe cannot and must not remain impassible to the troubles in Eastern Europe for the mere reason that at present the complementarity of European security is more powerful. It is in the direct interest of Western Europe that the transition to democracy in East-European countries should proceed peacefully, without convulsions that might turn into open conflicts.

Pointing out that Romania's geo-strategic and political situation called for major security guarantees through the building of certain mechanisms providing for its achievement, President Iliescu showed Romania to militate for harmonious relationships between the new all-European architecture and its subregional components.

Showing that the fundamental target of the Romanian military doctrine was the defence of the territorial integrity, independence, sovereignty and constitutional order of the Romanian state, President Iliescu said: In case of tense situations Romania will give priority to political-diplomatic means, taking every step to peacefully solve differences. Under no circumstances shall Romania be the first to start military operations against another state.

Press Release on Danube Cooperation Meeting

AU2606163991 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1527 GMT 26 Jun 91

["Meeting of the Danubian Countries: Press-Release"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 26/6/1991—During June 25-26, a meeting of the governmental representatives of Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Romania, the USSR and Yugoslavia took place in Bucharest with a view to examining concrete proposals for the development of Romania. Mr. Helmuth Strasser, director of the Secretariat of the Danubian Commission, participated as an observer.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Petre Roman, prime-minister of Romania, who emphasized the importance

and necessity of joining the efforts [of] the Danubian region countries for an efficient use, to the benefit of all, of the huge economic potential offered by Europe's most important river, as well as the stringent need to combine efforts to preserve the natural ecosystem of the Danubian area.

The meeting allowed for a useful exchange of information on collaboration prospects among the participating countries, pointing out the possible fields of the future co-operation: environment, trade and finance, management of the waters-irrigation-fishing, transport-navigation-telecommunications, power engineering, territorial development, town planning, science-education-health, tourism-mass-media-culture. The participants emphasized that under the new political, economic, and social conditions in Europe and taking into account the immediate future when the building-up of the Main-Rhine-Danube Canal is to be finished, the Danube will become a linking bridge between all riparian states and represent a direct contribution to the creation, on the European continent, of an area of multilateral economic collaboration, of cultural inter-relations, of cooperation and rapprochement among the European nations.

The talks on co-operation among the riverside countries will continue within the framework of another meeting that will be held in Bucharest in December 1991, the participating delegations having expressed the wish of their governments to search and reach viable solutions for the Danubian problems.

Alia Warns World Leaders of Conflict in Kosovo

AU0907084291 Tirana ATA in English 0812 GMT 9 Jul 91

["Albania Demands the Committment of the CSCE, the Big Powers and of the Whole International Community To Halt a Probable Conflict in Kosovo—Letter of President Ramiz Alia Addressed to the Heads of the Permanent Member States of the UN Security Council, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the CSCE and the Chairman of the European Community Commission"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 9 (ATA)—On July 8, the president of the Republic of Albania, Ramiz Alia, sent a letter to the heads of the permanent member states of the UN Security Council, the president of the USA, George Bush, the president of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, the president of China, Yang Shangkun, the premier of Great Britain, John Major, the president of France, Francois Mitterrand, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the CSCE member countries, Hans Dietrich Genscher, and to chairman of the European Community Commission, Jacques Delors, regarding the threat of a new conflict in Kosovo, and the need of a commitment by the international community to prevent this conflict.

The letter says: The Republic of Albania and the Albanian people follow with attention and great worry the development of the situation in Yugoslavia. They fully share in the efforts the European states and the big powers are making to attain a peaceful and democratic solution to the crisis in Yugoslavia. We have officially declared and reaffirm once again our objection to any resort to force and the conviction that this can never be a means of solving the Yugoslav crisis.

At the same time, we support any effort for dialogue among all the parties without exception, regarding the future of Yugoslavia, the right to self-determination, the observation of human rights, relying on the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, the Paris charter for a new Europe, other documents of the CSCE, and UN Charter.

For Albania, as a neighbour of Yugoslavia, this worry assumes ever greater proportions bearing in mind that half of the Albanian nation lives within the actual borders of the Yugoslav federation. Actually, a great worry about Slovenia and Croatia, for their future is rightfully created. But no one can conceal the fact that a great problem of the Albanians exists in Yugoslavia. It has an historical past, it has a present and, without discussion a future which is closely related to the way how will new Yugoslavia be contoured. It is a common knowledge that especially after 1981, the Albanian population in Yugoslavia, has been under a savage national oppression and a flagrant violation of human rights. The Albanians in Yugoslavia are deprived of all the national rights and Kosovo, in which the most part of the ethnic Albanians lives, it is turned from a constituent subject of Yugoslavia into a province occupied by Serbia. All the data go to show that, exploiting the current Yugoslav crisis, Serbia is preparing a new bloodshed against the Albanians. Besides the army present in Kosovo since ten years ago, Serbia is arming the civil bands and ultrachauvinistic elements, which are provoking the unarmed and peaceful Albanian population, seeking pretexts to escalate genocide against them.

Pointing to this grave situation, Albania not only voices its legitimate worry over the fate of the half of its own nation, but wants to draw attention to the great real danger a conflict between the Serbs and the Albanians in Yugoslavia constitutes for the peace and stability in the Balkans and in Europe. The new massacre prepared in Kosovo, as for its effect, cannot remain a localized question. It would be of unforeseen consequences for all the Balkans and broader.

In face of this reality, the Republic of Albania cannot keep silence. We deem it necessary to point to the importance of the serious commitment at this moment of the CSCE member countries, European Community, the big powers and the whole international community to prevent this dangerous conflict which threatens peace and security on international scale.

Expressing my esteem consideration, I am convinced that Your Excellency will devote the due attention to this important problem.

Appeal Sent to CSCE

AU0407125791 Tirana ATA in English 1003 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Letter of the Albanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs addressed to the top officials of the CSCE meeting in Prague]

[Text] Tirana, July 4 (ATA)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania, deeply concerned about the extremely grave situation of the Yugoslav crisis following the declarations of independence by the Republics of Slovenia and Croatia, and the intervention of the Yugoslav federal army in the territories of these republics, draws the attention of this CSCE forum to a new element that is appearing on the present-day scene of the Yugoslav crisis: the further aggravation of the situation in Kosovo.

Taking advantage of the complicated and chaotic situation following these violent actions in Yugoslavia, as is being reported from various sources, Serbia is keeping in this region military and police forces that have long been deployed there and is sending in mobilized civilians.

Kosovo has for more than 10 years now been under constant attacks and deprivations: victims, imprisonments, persecutions, mass lay-offs, denial of national and human rights, etc. These attacks assumed the form of a de facto occupation after the withdrawal of Kosovo as a constituent element of the Yugoslav federation. The

Albanian population in Kosovo is actually totally defenceless in the face of military and police threats. Additional evidence of this situation is an appeal issued on 2 July 1991 by the largest political force in Kosovo, the Democratic League of Kosovo, a copy of which has also been sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Tirana. The appeal draws attention to an announced massacre against the Albanian population and urges arbitration on the part of the international community before this really takes place.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania appeals to this forum to address the issue for which they have gathered in all its component elements, without exception. It asks the implementation of the agreement between the EC "troika" and the parties concerned, the immediate end of the use of force, the return of the Army to its barracks, where it was set in motion, thus opening the way to peaceful dialogue among all parties, as the only correct course to prevent the tragic events which might occur.

Kindly requesting you to make sure this letter is distributed as an official document, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania avails itself of the opportunity to convey to the senior officials meeting in Prague the assurances of its highest consideration.

Council of Ministers Statement on Yugoslav Crisis

AU0807164891 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1800 GMT 6 Jul 91

[Statement issued by Council of Ministers "on the situation in Yugoslavia" in Tirana on 6 July]

[Text] Today, 6 July 1991, there was a meeting of the Council of Ministers on the situation in Yugoslavia. The chairman of the Council of Ministers, Ylli Bufi, after speaking about the events in the republics of Slovenia and Croatia following their declaration of independence said that the Albanian Government was carefully following the events in that area, especially since they have negative consequences for Kosovo and for the Albanian population living in Yugoslavia. It is our opinion, he stressed, that Kosovo should be a constructive element in any new organization of the state of Yugoslavia. He asked for the opinions of all members of the government and of the Council of Ministers regarding the situation of Albanians living in Yugoslavia.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhamet Kapllani spoke about our diplomatic efforts and various contacts, in the framework of the Yugoslav crisis. Among other things, he stressed the statement at the Prague meeting of the CSCE. The minister of foreign affairs put special emphasis on the attention which the government gives to developments in Yugoslavia. Stressing the participation of the Albanian people in making decisions and the ability to decide on their own fate, he said that this is a positive development. The members of the government who spoke emphasized that the settling of the situation in Yugoslavia is essential for the resolution of the problem of the organization of Yugoslavia and the resolution of the issue of Kosovo.

The Council of Ministers approved the following statement on the situation in Yugoslavia:

Statement of the Albanian Government:

The recent events in Yugoslavia; the decisions of Croatia and Slovenia to declare their independence; the intervention in these areas by federal armed forces in opposition to the decision; the limitation of the freedom and rights in Yugoslavia, which at present is in a state of civil war; crises which are creating great anxiety not only in Yugoslavia but also in all Europe and particularly in the Balkans prompted the Albanian Government—since Albania, like Yugoslavia—is in the Balkans, to take special measures, keeping in mind the fact that 3 million of our fellow countrymen live in Yugoslavia,[words indistinct] the Albanian nation. After 10 years of repression and restriction of national independence and rights under the military occupation by Serbia by means of an armed paramilitary band, the Serbian population have sought to provoke incidents against the Albanians, training chauvinistic Serbian forces in Kosovo which threaten stability and peace in the Balkans and in Europe. [words instinct] At the beginning of the century, conflicts were ignited in the Balkans which spread to the rest of Europe. The attitude of Serbia is opposed to the resolution of the issue of Albanians in Kosovo in 1991 by peaceful, democratic means. Security and cooperation in the Balkans and on the entire continent [words indistinct].

The issue of Kosovo and of the Albanian people in Yugoslavia is not an issue of a minority. It is a matter of the basic rights of 3 million Albanians tragically separated from their nation, who, in the framework of a possible reorganization of the state of Yugoslavia will have a constitutional autonomy in the form of a republic that must reach the road to democracy on its own, in a pluralistic solution to be accepted in Yugoslavia that provides for the undeniable rights as decided upon by the Helsinki Act and the United Nations. The Albanian people and the Albanian Government are fully justified in making a contribution to the solution of the crisis in Yugoslavia in general and the issue of Albanians in that country in particular by eliminating military conflicts and the use of force. This position prevails in the principle which serves as a basis for European security today and in the new process in the new Europe, a process which is committed to respecting the freedom of countries and individuals. The Government of the Republic of Albania will undertake a new Albanian dialog and new efforts for the political solution of problems in the United Nations and the Helsinki documents; as a member state of the CSCE of all the international community it will make an effort to seek the resolution of the crisis, with special attention being given to the problem of the Albanians in the territory of Yugoslavia as a most urgent aspect of the Yugoslav crisis.

Bufi, Kapllani on Ties With Israel, Kosovo

TA0507155791 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Jul 91 pp A1, 8

[Yehuda Lahav report]

[Excerpt] "Allow me to seize this opportunity—the first interview granted to an Israeli paper by an Albanian prime minister—to tell the Israeli people that we feel a great deal of sympathy and respect for its struggle for survival and its welfare, which we consider exemplary. I can assure you that a new chapter will open in our relations, which will derive their inspiration from the ties that existed between Albanians and Jews in the past, particularly during World War II." These remarks were made by Albanian Prime Minister Ylli Bufi, a bespectacled, soft-spoken, calm, and matter- of-fact young man who seemed down-to-earth and self-confident.

In his sparsely furnished office in the government building, I saw only one telephone. Bufi conducted himself with simplicity and warmth, and at the end of the interview asked me: "Will you let me interview you? What are your impressions about Albania?" The Albanians take pride in the fact that during the Italian and later the Nazi occupation, not only did they not hand over any Jews to the enemy but they also provided a safe haven to Jews running away from other countries. "The Albanians are a hospitable people," the prime minister said, "and we have proved this on numerous occasions in the course of history. Jews, however, are special: They felt right at home in our midst, just as we felt about them."

There are hardly any Jews left in Albania today. Most of them were airlifted to Israel last spring. Nevertheless, every other Albanian has Jewish friends and acquaintances, and so does the prime minister. "I have known many Jews, and I only have good memories about them. The Jews I knew were hard-working, smart, and very energetic. Their work made a great contribution to Albania."

I asked what was the reason that Albania had never established diplomatic relations with Israel, not even in the 1940's and 1950's when its East European allies still had relations with Israel. "It was a consequence of our policy, which we today consider a policy of self-isolation justified by ideological rationales. Today we deem it wrong. We have called it off, not just in theory; we have also taken practical measures."

"One of those measures will be to establish diplomatic relations with Israel," Bufi said. This issue was mentioned in all my talks with Albanian officials: members of the Association of Albania-Israel Relations (a very active group made up of prominent men in Albania's cultural life and politics), cabinet ministers, and party representatives. Foreign Minister Muhamet Kapllani told me that it was only a matter of a few months, and I learned that the Israeli ambassador in Rome is soon to travel to Tirana to discuss the issue. Dr. Kastriot Islami, chairman of the People's Assembly, said he hoped to establish ties between the parliaments of Albania and Israel even before diplomatic relations have been established. The deputy secretary of the Socialist Party (which has a majority in the People's Assembly), also told me of his wish to establish relations soon with Israeli parties with the adequate approach.

Prime Minister Bufi expressed his confidence that the relations would not be confined to the diplomatic sphere, but will apply to trade, economy, culture, and tourism "on the basis of mutual benefit, of course. We are a country rich in natural resources, we also have something to offer." Nevertheless, Albania needs external economic aid to improve its economy and it hopes Israel will be one of the contributors. Moreover, I was told that practical proposals have already been received from Israeli firms. Once again Bufi returned to the Jewish issue: "Albanian Jews now living in Israel could serve as a bridge in our relations."

And what about the Arab-Israeli conflict? Will Albania abandon old formulas on this issue too? I asked. Bufi's reply: "Our position is solid, as it was during the Gulf war." "Meaning what?" I asked. "Meaning that we recognize Israel's existence and right to exist, and that we want the nations involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict to settle it among themselves."

The question of Kosovo is as important to Albania as is the problem of worldwide anti-Semitism to Israel. Kosovo is a province in Yugoslavia mostly populated by Albanians. Until a year ago, the province enjoyed limited autonomy, but this was terminated on 2 July last year. "We would disapprove of a rapprochement between Israel and Serbia," Foreign Minister Kapllani said, "and I reiterate: Serbia, not Yugoslavia." [passage omitted]

French National Assembly Delegation Visits Tirana

AU0907092891 Tirana ATA in English 0827 GMT 9 Jul 91

[Text] Tirana, July 9 (ATA)—On July 8 afternoon, the chairman of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Commission of the People's Assembly, Xhelil Gjoni, met in one of the halls of the Palace of Congresses with the delegation of the Foreign Commission of the National Assembly of France, headed by Michel Vauzelle.

After bidding welcome to Albania, Xhelil Gjoni had a warm talk with the delegation members. He spoke to them on the composition and functioning of the People's Assembly and dwelt on the friendly relations between our two countries, on the help France is giving Albania for the scientific training of the Albanian students and

post-university ones, the internal developments in our country etc. Speaking of Albania's foreign policy, he said that it has surmounted the stage of self-isolation, that is an open policy which has had its impact on the extension of international ties and relations of our country and state. In reply to the interest of the French delegation members, Xhelil Gjoni said that the Albanian Government is for stability in Yugoslavia, the Balkans and broader. The events in Yugoslavia, he stressed, are unsatisfactory and undesirable, the more so in the CSCE framework. We stand for the self-determination by the peoples of Yugoslavia themselves, we are of the opinion that the use of army is dangerous.

On his part Mr. Michel Vauzelle thanked for the warm reception and stressed among others the readiness to strengthen the links of cooperation between the two parliaments and our two countries in various fields of mutual interest. Present in the meeting were also a group of deputies ,members of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Commission of the People's Assembly.

Likewise, on July 8 afternoon, at the seat of the People's Assembly, the vice-chairmen of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Dr. Aleksander Meksi and Lush Perpali received the delegation of the Foreign Commission of the National Assembly of France headed by Michel Vauzelle. They acquainted the delegation members with the functioning of the People's Assembly, as the highest organ of our state power, with the laws approved until now etc. In order to promote and consolidate the processes of democratization and to build up a democratic society after the European pattern, they said that now we are introducing a reform in the organs of the local state power, in which all the political forces of the country will be represented. Responding to the interest by the French guests, they pointed to the constructive debate conducted during the hitherto sittings in the parliament among the three political forces represented in it, as well as to the need of urgent need with credits and investments for Albania, for it to come out of the grave economic crisis. Likewise delegation members responded to the questions on issues of privatization, of the land etc.

The minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, received on July 8 afternoon the delegation of the Foreign Commission of the National Assembly of France, headed by Michel Vauzelle.

I am pleased, Muhamet Kapllani said, to receive your delegation coming from the (?France) of the revolutions, which enjoys an immense prestige and weight in Europe and in the world. The traditional links existing between our two peoples make us believe that cooperation is to the benefit of our two countries and the new Europe we all want to build.

On his part, the head of the French parliamentary delegation, Mr. Michel Vauzelle said that there are no small and big countries for the French. They are all equally respected for us. It is its history and the pride with which the Albanian people have defended their independence that makes Albania great.

The chairman of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Commission of the People's Assembly, Xhelil Gjoni, gave on July 8 in Dajti Hotel a dinner in honour of the delegation of the Foreign Commission of the National Assembly of France, headed by Michel Vauzelle.

Sofia Rally Supports Slovenia, Croatia

AU0807192891 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 8 (BTA)—A rally was held in Sofia today under the slogan "for democracy, against violence and in support of the sovereignty of Slovenia and Croatia." It was organized by the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization - Union of Macedonian Societies [IMRO-UMS], the Bulgarian National Democratic Party and the Bulgarian Constitutional Forum.

Thousands of Sofianites chanted "down with Serboslavia," "down with Serbs," and "independence for Macedonia," in support of the struggle of the peoples of Slovenia and Croatia for independence. The speakers described the actions of the Yugoslav Army as a brutal violation of the human rights and a serious blow against the CSCE process.

"As a representative of over a million of Bulgarians from Macedonia, the IMRO-UMS sees the aggression of the so-called Yugoslav People's Army against the independent state of Slovenia as the last desperate attempt of Pan-Serbian chauvinism to perpetuate the Balkan prison of nations," says a declaration adopted at the rally.

The IMRO-UMS opposes any attempts to eliminate the statehood of the Republic of Macedonia and declares that in case of a Serbian aggression and if asked by the population of the republic, they are ready to give the necessary support to their compatriots on the other side the Osogovo mountains, the declaration points out.

Recruitment of Volunteers for SFRY Assessed

AU0907091691 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 5 Jul 91 p 2

[DUMA PRESS report]

[Text] The formation of a volunteer battalion for Slovenia may cause complications in Bulgaria's relations with other countries, a responsible official of the National Security Council under the Presidency stated on 4 July to a DUMA reporter. The council cannot become involved in such an initiative, he added. According to Lieutenant General Lyuben Petkov, first deputy chief of the Bulgarian Army General Staff, the leadership of the Ministry of Defense will also have nothing to do with it.

It has already become known that the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organizations—Union of Macedonian Societies [VMRO—SMD] has taken the initiative to set up a committee to recruit volunteers to defend the independence of Slovenia and Croatia. It is planned primarily to form groups of medical cadres, sappers, and other specialists, who, depending on how events develop, can be utilized for the peaceful "restoration and organization of the new sovereign states." The Bulgarian National Democratic Party, which is allied to the VMRO-SMD, unreservedly supports the initiative.

The Ministry of Defense has expressed the view that the formation, training, and arming of a volunteer detachment requires special government permission, the newspaper "24 CHASA" stated on 4 July. According to government spokesman Yasen Indzhev, the government will not adopt a view concerning this initiative. Mr. Indzhev said that the right to do so belongs to the president.

Military Position on SFRY Crisis Detailed

AU0807145691 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 3 Jul 91 p 4

[V. Mitkov report: "The Bulgarian Army Has Not Undertaken Any Action"]

[Text] Especially for ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME, Lieutenant General Ivan Stefanov, official spokesman for the Ministry of Defense, stated that the Bulgarian Army has not undertaken anything and is not conducting any actions in connection with the events in neighboring Yugoslavia and the advance of its troops toward our western border. Gen. Stefanov pointed out that the issue has not been discussed at the Presidency's National Security Council, or by the Council of Ministers. The high ranking military official said that the Ministry of Defense is carefully following the developments in Yugoslavia. However, this does not mean that its leadership intends to undertake any independent action. All units and branches of the Bulgarian Army are conducting normal and regular training.

Gen. Stefanov categorically stated that the leadership of the Ministry of Defense firmly stands behind the policy on noninterference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs and understanding with that country, conducted by the president of the Republic, the Grand National Assembly, and the Council of Ministers.

Deputy Staff Chief on Army Reaction

AU0907090991 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 5 Jul 91 p 2

[Vasil Popov report]

[Text] The events in our western neighbor country provide no grounds for bringing the Bulgarian Army to a higher state of combat readiness, believes Lieutenant General Lyuben Petrov, first deputy chief of the Bulgarian Army General Staff.

Our army units and detachments are in their permanent garrisons, are carrying out normal training, and are not undertaking any actions different from the normal, the general told a "DUMA" reporter.

We are following with alarm the actions of the Yugoslav People's Army in Slovenia and Croatia. We consider that the SFRY's internal problems do not pose a threat to Bulgaria's national security, Lt. Gen. Petrov added.

Prosecutor Drops Secrets Cases Against Newspapers

AU0907092691 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 5 Jul 91 p 1

[DUMA PRESS report]

[Text] On 4 July Sofia City Prosecutor Ani Kruleva issued a decree dropping the cases against several newspapers that were accused of divulging state secrets. Her reason for doing so was that none of the newspapers had revealed a state secret in the sense of the law.

Ani Kruleva said yesterday on the telephone that the chief prosecutor had originally issued an order to start a preliminary investigation against FAKS, DEBATI, and REPORTER 7. However, following a submission by the lawyer acting for REPORTER 7, the number of editorial offices under suspicion was increased with the addition of DUMA, DEMOKRATSIYA, PODKREPA, and TRUD. Ms. Kruleva had investigated 18 reports and articles in the above newspapers, as well as BTA and television reports, but had failed to establish any secrets leak in any of them.

SDS Will Not Vote On, Sign Draft Constitution

AU0807182591 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1445 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Aglaya Shamlieva report on session of Union of Democratic Party National Coordinating Council and subsequent news briefing held in Sofia on 8 July 1991]

[Text] At its session today the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] National Coordinating Council adopted exceptionally important views related to the current political situation. The SDS, as a democratic coalition of parties and organizations, assesses the draft constitution as containing numerous undemocratic rules and regulations which restrict the citizens' basic human rights and freedoms, and obstruct the transformation of the political and economic system.

The SDS will not participate in voting upon and in signing this constitution. The parties and organizations are entitled to express their own views on voting and signing the constitution. Those who sign the constitution will be obliged to leave the SDS.

The decision was adopted on the basis of the following voting results: eight parties voted in favor of the decision. The United Democratic Center and the Club of the Repressed voted for the decision, but with the reservation of their specific opinions. The Bulgarian Social Democratic Party [BSDP], the Federation of Democracy Clubs, and the Green party voted against the decision. The Nikola Petkov Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] abstained from voting.

The SDS also expressed its somewhat belated view on the question whether the 1990 elections were fair. The SDS has justified suspicions that the elections were fixed. We have evidence based on available data that the united opposition had actually won the elections, it was declared at the briefing. We demand that all first-hand information should be made available by the local election headquarters and by the Central Electoral Commission.

The honest dissolution of the Grand National Assembly would rescue our nation from a major disgrace, Mr. Filip Dimitrov [chairman of the SDS National Coordinating Council] declared at the end of the news conference.

The shadow of INFAS [Institute for Applied Social Sciences, FRG] was once more hovering over the news conference. Who invited this organization, and why? Who paid it and how? Do you remember the vain struggle waged by the SDS against INFAS? Has INFAS launched the slogan for election results? This question is still unanswerable even a year later.

Another point of view was expressed at the SDS news briefing: The SDS supports the request of the three television trade unions for the resignation of Director Ognyan Saparev. At the same time the SDS considers the declaration of the Sofia SDS on the Bulgarian Radio as untimely and inaccurate. Mr. Mikhail Nedelchev declared on this subject: Mr. Yordan Lozanov, for example, cannot be described as a member of the communist nomenklatura. We are not against journalists with socialist ideas, but journalists should be evaluated on the basis of their professional qualifications.

A final report from the news briefing: A discussion on the principles of the election campaign is scheduled to open at the Grand National Assembly on Wednesday, 10 July.

Zhelev: No Immediate Accident Danger at Kozloduy

AU0807125391 Sofia BTA in English 1114 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 8 (BTA)—At his meeting with Mr. Klaus Franke, MP of the Christian Democratic Union in the German Bundestag, Bulgaria's President Zhelyu Zhelev said that there is no immediate danger of an accident at the Kozloduy Nuclear Plant. The spokesman for the president quotes Dr. Zhelev as saying that Bulgaria cannot afford to close down the plant, although it does not meet international safety requirements, because this would mean an economic collapse.

Mr. Franke informed the president that Germany plans to set up an European power generation system to help not only Bulgaria but Hungary and Czechoslovakia as well.

Ms. Cristel Steffler, Germany's ambassador to Bulgaria, who was also present at the meeting, informed Dr. Zhelev about the decision of the German Government and the Ministry of Defence to grant 4,370,000 DM of aid to Bulgaria. It will include 200 "Ural 375 D" trucks, five cisterns, five truck-workshops, 350 tonnes of clothing, 110 tonnes of medicines and medical equipment.

'Desperate Situation' at Kozloduy

AU0807124391 Sofia BTA in English 1058 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 8 (BTA)—"POGLED" and "24 CHASA" quote Prof. Dr. Tsvetan Bonchev, head of the Nuclear Physics Department at the Sofia University and chairman of the Power Generation Committee with the Presidency, as saying that the Bulgarian Government knew about the desperate situation at the Kozloduy N-Plant as far back as 6 months ago but did not take any measures for its improvement at all.

The Power Generation Committee presented its first report in January 1991. It was known that a mission of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] would come to Bulgaria more than a year ago. At a meeting at the Presidency on March 8 the committee headed by Prof. Bonchev informed the representatives of the government, of the parliamentary Power Generation Committee, the Governmental Power Generation Committee, the Bulgarian representative at the IAEA and the management of the Kozloduy N- Plant about the situation at the plant. However, no measures were taken and Prof. Bonchev's committee disclaimed any responsibility for the plant. The conclusions of the committee coincided with the IAEA findings.

The grave economic and managerial problems at the Kozloduy Plant were well known as far back as six months ago. It was known that the first four of the six power generating units were in a critical condition, that the control systems worked without some important components and were operated almost intuitively. When the reactor of generating Unit 5 was opened to be recharged this year, three of the control and measurement elements, emitting a powerful flux of gamma rays, fell in the reactor zone. The accident was not registered by any of the control devices. It was also well known that most of the equipment had corroded and that bare wires caused the death of two workers last year.

Physicist Ivan Gorinov deputy chairman of the Green Party, also criticizes the present leadership of the governmental Power Generation Committee in the "POGLED" weekly.

According to Prof. Bonchev, if only 20 of the specialists that work at the plant quit, this will be the end of the Kozloduy Power Station. Thousands of millions of leva have been spent on equipping Unit 5 and Unit 6, but not a single lev went in training the personnel. The problem with specialists has become merely dramatic after the Soviet physicists and engineers left.

Thirty Bulgarian scientists, experts in nuclear and radiation safety, have signed a memorandum appealing for the setting up of an international consortium to take control of the operation, reconstruction and safety of the plant.

The memorandum will be presented at the meeting on the Kozloduy N-Plant safety which opens in Vienna tomorrow.

Green Party Viewpoint

AU0907092991 Sofia BTA in English 0758 GMT 9 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 9 (BTA)—Mr. Ivan Gorinov, spokesman for the Green Party, called the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) a "nuclear mafia" at a news conference here last night.

Mr. Gorinov said the IAEA decision to stop the four WWER-440 nuclear reactors at the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant came like a "bolt from the blue." He stressed that the IAEA has taken its latest decision on the basis of data which have been known for a long time.

Mr. Ivan Gorinov said that the IAEA is defending the billion-dollars-worth interests of international consortiums and announced that Westinghouse, Siemens and other world-renowned companies are competing for a 2,000 million dollar contract on the modernization of the Kozloduy Power Plant. Bulgaria cannot manage without electricity, Mr. Gorinov said about the plant providing 40 per cent of the country's power. He believes the modernization of the four outdated reactors—"in a deplorable state," according to the expert—is necessary but it should be phased by stopping the generating units one by one.

The "168 CHASA" weekly writes today that the competent government officials have not told Prime Minister Dimitur Popov in due time about the fax from IAEA Director General Hans Blix, insisting on the closure of the four old reactors until they are made safe. The newspaper carries a history of accidents at the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant from the beginning of its construction until now.

The Ecoglasnost and Ecoforum organizations insist in declarations published in the press that a referendum be held on the peaceful uses of atomic energy in Bulgaria.

EC Credit for Kozloduy

AU0807143491 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 4 July 91 p 1

[DUMA PRESS report: "European Community Gives DM596 Million for Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant"]

[Text] Brussels, 4 July—The Balkan Information Pool announced that the European Community has decided to give DM596 million for the reconstruction of the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant. This decision was made at an EC emergency session after the conclusions of the

International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna became known on the condition of the Bulgarian nuclear power plant's reactors.

The credit will be split into two parts—the first DM307 million will be made available immediately and will be for eliminating any defects that could lead to an accident. The second lot of money will be made available at a later date to support the political and economic reforms in Bulgaria, which have already gotten off to a good start.

Country's Fuel Situation Beginning To Stabilize

AU0907214091 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 4 July 91 p 2

[DUMA PRESS report: "Gasoline Situation Beginning To Get Back to Normal"]

[Text] Gasoline and diesel supplies are beginning to stabilize Khristo Drenkarov, director general of the Petroleum Company, said at a session of the Commission for the Operational Coordination and Control of Energy and Raw Material Supply.

Operational availability is higher and even reserve supplies are beginning to amass. At the moment there are 20,000 tonnes of gasoline, 33,000 tonnes of diesel and 40,000 tonnes of mazut. Recovery has begun of the quantities of mazut, released from the government reserve.

Mr. Drenkarov forecasts that with the decision to change excise duty on liquid fuels, gasoline prices will fall, but this will hardly be one lev, but rather 50-60 stotinki at the most.

Paparizov Agrees on Oil Supplies From Iran

AU0907072291 Sofia BTA in English 1820 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 8 (BTA)—Bulgaria's Minister of Foreign Economic Relations Mr. Atanas Paparizov is back from a two-day visit to Iran, during which an agreement was reached on the end of barter trade between the two countries, the Bulgarian Television reported.

Mr. Paparizov described the visit as "fruitful" and the prospects of Bulgarian-Iranian relations as "promising." Iran expressed readiness to grant Bulgaria a 100-million-dollar credit. The details will be specified by the two countries' central banks, Mr. Paparizov added.

He finds the termination of barter trade a considerable achievement. Bulgaria will pay for the crude oil and other goods imported from Iran in hard currency. The agreements reached envisage bilateral trade to reach 400 million dollars next year.

"The most important point of the protocol we signed with Iran is the transition to hard-currency accounting starting July 1," Mr. Paparizov told the press later today. He pointed out that the two governments will encourage the development of direct trade contacts between companies. In other words, the Governments of Bulgaria and Iran intend to "withdraw" from bilateral trade and let the companies negotiate mutually acceptable terms.

Mr. Paparizov said that Iran has expressed readiness to send officials of its National Bank to Bulgaria in a month's time to negotiate the 100-million-dollar credit for the import of Iranian goods to Bulgaria. The sides had found there were considerable opportunities for cooperation in mechanical engineering, particularly in ship-building, and in communication engineering.

Mr. Paparizov and Iran's Minister of Petroleum Mr. Gholam Reza Aqazadeh-Kho'i discussed Bulgaria's demand for crude oil in the winter months. Iran was interested in Bulgaria's demand for natural gas after 1995, when the gas conduit from Iran to Europe across Turkey is envisaged to go into operation. A tanker is being loaded with crude oil for 40 million dollars as advance payment for part of Bulgaria's export to Iran.

UK Shell Resumes Activity in Bulgaria

AU0807142591 Sofia OTECHESTVEN VESTNIK in Bulgarian 3 Jul 91 p 3

[Tanya Chervenkova report: "Shell Returns to Bulgaria"]

[Text] The UK Shell Company—one of the greatest petroleum companies in the world—returns to Sofia after an absence of 45 years, with its small sister company that was established in Sofia. Its general director—Peter Livsey—is one of the five persons who represent the great company in our country.

According to him, Shell is beginning cautiously in Bulgaria—the Bulgarian company has the smallest possible constituent capital of $7,000—because it is impossible to risk more against the background of our unclear conditions. Only after a careful research of the market and legislation will the English company perhaps purchase our gasoline stations. If this happens—the stations will look different—they will be clean and the service will be impeccable. The price of gasoline in those stations cannot be established—this will depend on the world market, taxes, and, last but not least, the price of the objects. For some reason the stations reach very high prices in our auctions.

In addition to regular deals with lubricants, chemicals, and agrarian products, Shell's future plans involve possible prospecting of oil fields and processing crude oil in Bulgarian refineries. However, for the time being the world petroleum company is interested in reestablishing its presence in Bulgaria, which began in 1911. Thus we become the 130th country in Shell's catalogue.

Council of Ministers Endorses Banking Bill

AU0807213091 Sofia BTA in English 1452 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 8 (BTA)—Today the Council of Ministers endorsed a banking and crediting bill. It would regulate the operation of the commercial banks. There was no such comprehensive law in Bulgaria so far and this sector was regulated by delegated legislation.

The operation of the National Bank of Bulgaria is the subject of a special act which is being debated by the Grand National Assembly on first reading.

The banking and crediting bill lays down principles and requirements for banking. Bulgarians and foreigners will be allowed to engage in such operations by special licenses, issued by the national bank of Bulgaria. The bill lists all cases in which the National Bank might refuse such a licence. The refusal will be appealable before the law courts.

The National Bank of Bulgaria will determine the minimum ownership capital and the assets and liabilities ratio. The bill sets more stringent requirements to the banks' liquidity as well as control over their venture operations. It also provided for certain limitations on the banks' investment in real property, shares and stakes in other banks and non-bank businesses. Banks will be free to negotiate the credits granted. The National Bank of Bulgaria will exercise bank supervision.

World Bank Gives $18 Million in Technical Aid

AU0807181791 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 4 July 91 p 1

[Katya Yaneva report]

[Text] At a news conference on 3 July, Minister Ivan Pushkarov announced that on 4 or 5 July, Ognyan Pishev will sign a credit agreement for technical aid and the World Bank will make $17-18 million available to Bulgaria. The loan will take the form of a group of experts sent to Bulgaria to prepare plans for the restructuring of Bulgarian companies.

At the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Services, a program for the directions and stages of the restructuring has already been worked out. The experts from the World Bank will work within its framework.

At the end of July or beginning of August, the agreement for the structured loan from the World Bank will be signed, Mr. Pushkarov announced. The credit will probably amount to billions of dollars. In a few days' time, representatives from the bank will arrive in Sofia so that the exact wording of the memorandum can be decided upon, which then has to be approved by the board of directors.

In the agreement, tranches for the loan will be fixed on a yearly basis because of the long term nature of the project. Within the framework of the money available, priority enterprises will be pinpointed and these will receive financial aid first.

Ludzhev Addresses Economic Managers in Plovdiv

AU0607184491 Sofia BTA in English 1817 GMT 6 Jul 91

[Text] Plovdiv, July 6 (BTA)—Today Mr. Dimitur Ludzhev, Bulgaria's deputy prime minister, told local economic managers that he believes that the production decline will be halted in the third quarter and that there will be a slight upturn in the Bulgarian economy by the end of the year. Mr. Ludzhev said that the government is tackling the problem of creating a circle of competent economic managers.

Mr. Ludzhev said that the key problem of the economic reform is the enormous internal debt. The economic situation makes it impossible to remit companies' debts. "The government will seek individual solutions," Mr. Ludzhev said.

According to the deputy prime minister, the Foreign Investment Act is good and could be applied in establishing joint ventures.

In connection with concerns voiced by the economic managers that the trade unions in Bulgaria are too powerful, Mr. Ludzhev said that this is normal for all democratic countries. "The trade unions create problems for the government as well, but this is quite in the order of things."

Havel Proposes Total Embargo on Arms to SFRY

LD0307165191 Prague CTK in English 1547 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Prague July 3 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel said today that a universal embargo on arms supplies to Yugoslavia could contribute towards a peaceful settlement of the Yugoslav crisis.

In his opening address at a meeting of senior political officials of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) here, discussing the Yugoslav crisis, Havel recommended to the meeting to comply with a Slovene request and send a group of high-level observers to Slovenia and Croatia. On the basis of the results of the commission's observations, the CSCE Council of Ministers could consider further steps helping achieve a peaceful solution to the crisis, he said.

Havel described today's meeting as the first major test of the new security mechanism that is being shaped in Europe.

Stresses Self-Determination

LD0307140991 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 1330 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] President of the Republic Vaclav Havel, used today's press conference with Mexican President Carlos Salinas to make the following statement on the situation in Yugoslavia:

[Begin Havel recording] The CSFR is increasingly concerned about the situation in Yugoslavia. We repeat once again that the existing political crisis that has grown into a dangerous armed conflict can be solved only by political and peaceful means in accordance with the principles of the CSCE. We consider unacceptable the use of the Army and armed force to deal with internal political problems. We are concerned about reports indicating that the Yugoslav Army is getting out of control.

In solving the existing crisis it is necessary to respect not only the integrity of the state, but also the other CSCE principles, including the inalienable right of nations to self-determination. The parliaments and governments of Slovenia and Croatia were democratically elected, and the majority of citizens of the two republics voted in a referendum for independence. Human rights and liberties must be unconditionally respected at the level of the declared European norms. All rights of national minorities in the territory of Yugoslavia must be unconditionally respected.

A meeting of high-level plenipotentiaries of the CSCE should take place in Prague today to attempt to contribute to the solution of the crisis in Yugoslavia within the framework of the the mechanism of consultations and cooperation in urgent situations. Czechoslovakia fully supports the EC's three-point initiative and recommends that the CSCE comply with the request of the Slovene President and send a group of high-level observers to Slovenia and Croatia. On the basis of the results of their observations the CSCE Council of Ministers could evaluate further steps toward a peaceful solution to the crisis. We consider today's CSCE meeting in Prague as the first serious test of the newly created security mechanism in Europe. [end recording]

Party, Movement Representatives on Yugoslav Crisis

AU0407140691 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 3 Jul p 2

[CTK report: "Balkan's Lesson"]

[Text] Bratislava— "Do you believe that Czechoslovakia should learn from the current crisis in Yugoslavia? If yes, what should it learn?" This is the question that CTK asked parties and movements.

J. Matula, Slovak National Party central secretary: Definitely yes. This is a lesson for Czech political representatives who think of political "consensus" as follows: either federation or separation. All political forces must give their consent to the state-and-legal setup. This setup must not be a result of a victory achieved by a "two-vote majority." The Federal Assembly should unequivocally support the right of nations in Yugoslavia for self-determination, and it should not "democratically" watch the reaction of the superpowers.

P. Missik, Democratic Party deputy executive chairman: We consider the use of military force an unacceptable solution to domestic problems. We are convinced that, in a democratic society, any change to relations between nations can be principally solved in conformity with international law. We are making an appeal to the CSFR Government and Assembly representatives to contribute, by the weight of their authority, to a peaceful solution of the situation.

M. Kovac, R. Filkus, L. Laluha, members of the Presidium of the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia: There are a few lessons to be learned by the CSFR. Even after the removal of the totalitarian system, majority nations in multinational federative states are only slowly surrendering supremacy and control over smaller nations. Constitutional laws in the old legislature are helping them to this end. The developments in Yugoslavia confirm that our program—based on the demand for the recognition of the sovereignty of both republics—which seeks a complete fulfillment of Slovak statehood and focuses on gradual and justified steps toward loosening central and federal bonds, is correct.

A. Bonko, secretary of the committee of the Party of the Democratic Left: Yes, not only the CSFR should learn a lesson, but all multinational states should. The right to self-determination is generally recognized, yet in reality, different bodies understand the implementation of this right in different ways. It is not clear how nations can enforce the right to self-determination in a way that

would meet with the understanding and support of the international community. The United Nations should deal with this question.

J. Flamik, deputy chairman of the Slovak Council of the Public Against Violence movement: We are watching the tragic consequences of a situation in which politicians are unwilling to search for consensus, do not proceed in conformity with the constitution, the army is allowed to intervene in the solution of a political problem, and the citizens' right to freely make their decision is not respected. No matter how different the situation in Czechoslovakia is, politicians and all citizens should learn that no such situation should be allowed to happen....

V. Klaus, Civic Democratic Party chairman: Of course, we should learn a lesson. In both cases, the Czechoslovak and the Yugoslav one, we have two federations that have in common not only their totalitarian past, but also the communist past. At the same time, they have the ambitions of newly established democracies facing two problems: the inevitability of the implementation of economic reform and a solution to ethnic problems. If our nations show the determination to separate, then we should not be misled by the illusion that we would only leave the train which carried us both. A long and expensive separation process would be involved. The current situation in Yugoslavia is an example of where the solution to ethnic issues—or neglecting them, as the case may be—should never lead, it is a warning that such serious questions must not be underestimated, and, at the same time, it is a call for a democratic and political solution, a call for a legislative solution, and a lawful solution by dialogue and discussion. This should be done to avoid the possibility that the slogan calling for the establishment of a democratic and law-abiding state in an integrated Europe becomes only a proclamation.

Zdenek Vyhlidal, press spokesman for the Movement for Self-Governing Democracy-Society for Moravia and Silesia: We can learn a lesson from the current crisis in Yugoslavia that, in order to solve political and social problems, it is necessary to exploit all constitutional means. Only then, when this mechanism fails, and there is no other possibility of enforcing generally recognized legal norms, can other variants, including extra-legislative ones, be chosen.

Hynek Kratky, Christian Democratic Party deputy chairman: The current Yugoslav crisis shows, above all, the perniciousness of radical solutions that do not allow a compromise and that are mostly implemented by Serbian communist politicians. Such a course of action has a snowball effect—it undermines the forces that are struggling for a compromise and, on the other hand, that is in Slovenia and Croatia, it leaves enough room to nationalists. The Yugoslav case, to a certain degree, provides satisfaction to those of our politicians who, in searching for a new state-and-legal setup, have chosen a thorny and long way of seeking a compromise.

Havel Prefers Separation to Confederation

AU0407160991 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jul 91 p 2

[CTK report: "Vaclav Havel: Separation Is Better Than Confederation"]

[Text] Prague— In the 30 June "The Week in Review" television program, President Vaclav Havel expressed his, as he said, personal view on the CSFR's constitutional setup. In his opinion, the federal state must either be functional and functioning or its parts should separate. Various intermediary forms would only delay the separation. The president described confederation as a transitory stage heading either toward a federation or toward separation. According to V. Havel, immediate separation is to be preferred to a drawn-out process, even though he sees no reason for separation, because the majority of Czechoslovak citizens do not wish it. He also said that we cannot be a temporary federation and live forever in a provisional state. A different matter is that the constitution ought to lay down the right of the republic to secede from the federation in some way. But this needs to be set forth in very precise terms, V. Havel said.

Poll Shows Support for Independent Republics

LD0907102391 Prague CTK in English 1914 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Prague July 8 (CTK)—More than 57 per cent of people questioned in a recent survey favoured the creation of two independent republics, Czech and Slovak, to replace the existing federation.

The remaining 43 per cent were for the federation, according to the readers' poll conducted by the weekly "REFLEX".

The magazine said 5,000 people were canvassed. Most were residents of Bohemia and Moravia, i.e. the Czech Republic, because the magazine has more readers there than in Slovakia.

It did not give the precise percentage of Czech and Slovak respondents and said the survey may not be based on a scientifically-selected sample.

The question asked by "REFLEX" was: Do you favour the preservation of Czechoslovakia as a federative state of Czechs, Slovaks and other nations and nationalities, or do you prefer the possibility of creating two independent republics—Czech and Slovak?

"REFLEX" said the reason given most often for the rejection of the federation was doubt that Slovakia is really interested in the economic transformation programme approved by the Federal Assembly (parliament).

According to the weekly, most responses opposing the federation came from Bohemia and Moravia. Interpreting these figures, "REFLEX" said that Czech reasoning now is that if the Slovaks really want their own state and believe that the federation deprives them of the right to self-determination, then other views should not be forced upon them.

Many respondents also believe that if politicians decide that the country will continue to exist as a common state of Czechs and Slovaks, without submitting the question to popular will in a referendum, "the Slovak issue" will be only postponed.

"REFLEX" says that as many as 70 per cent of the first 500 answers opposed the federation but this percentage dropped when the fighting in Yugoslavia began.

All other public opinion polls have so far shown over 50-percent support for Czechoslovakia as a federal state.

KDH Leader on Slovak Consensus on Constitution

AU0907104391 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Slovak 8 Jul 91 p 3

["CHK"-signed report: "Slovakia Will Come to an Agreement; Political 'Courting' Has Started in Bratislava"]

[Text] Addressing a news conference on Thursday [4 July], Jan Petrik, central secretary of the Christian Democratic Movement [KDH], confirmed what has been apparent on the Bratislava political scene for a few weeks now—that all Slovak nationally-oriented parties and movements, that is, all with the exception of the Public Against Violence movement, will eventually come to an agreement. Petrik clearly indicated that there have been first contacts between the KDH and Meciar's Movement for a Democratic Slovakia. He stressed that Slovakia must become united for the benefit of its interests and prosperity. The passing of the constitution of the Slovak Republic, which requires the votes of at least 91 of the 150 Slovak National Council deputies, will become a test of this unity.

J. Petrik further explained that the KDH has every reason to support the idea of Slovakia's remaining in the common state. At the same time, however, it must seek compromise with those who have an independent Slovak state in their mind to make them understand that an independent state is not advantageous at a certain time and that there must be a certain transition period, for such a step cannot be taken overnight. Simultaneously, it must seek compromise with those who understand the Federation as a "somewhat tighter association." Asked by HOSPODARSKE NOVINY about the KDH's assessment of the president's flattering remark about the KDH and [KDH Chairman] Jan Carnogursky in the Slovak National Council [on 20 June] for their principled raising and asserting of the idea of a treaty between the republics, Jan Petrik declared that they do not understand the president's remark as a political courtesy. He added that the president has come to realize the philosophy of a state treaty, part of which is the voluntary ceding of powers to the Federation by the republics, as well as the fact that the conclusion of such a legal act between the republics is supported by the great majority in Slovakia. This whole process has also contributed to enhancing Jan Carnogursky's personal prestige.

VPN Presents Draft of Czech-Slovak Treaty

AU0307131191 Prague CTK in English 1503 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Bratislava July 1 (CTK)— The Slovak Public Against Violence (VPN) movement made public today its proposal for a draft treaty between the Czech and Slovak parliaments which favors the continuation of the Czechoslovak Federation.

The VPN is the first political force in the country to put forward a concrete proposal regarding Czechoslovakia's future setup, based on the talks between Czech and Slovak political representatives in Kromeriz, South Moravia, last month.

Under the VPN's draft, foreign policy, international agreements, representation in international relations, declarations of war, defense, currency, customs and tax policies, nuclear safety, environmental protection, and human rights would fall within the powers of the federation.

Chairman of the VPN Slovak Council Jozef Kucerak said the draft treaty provides for ways in which each republic would be able to leave the federation. He stressed that any alternative to the federation would lead to the disintegration of the state. "A confederation or union would mean the break-up of Czechoslovakia," he said.

A confederation of sovereign republics is proposed by the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS), which broke away from the VPN earlier this year. Its chairman, Vladimir Meciar, favored the continuation of a federative setup while he was Slovak premier. Later, following the Kromeriz talks, he changed his views.

[Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak on 2 July on page 6 and Bratislava SMENA in Slovak on 2 July on page 4 both publish the 1,600-word text of the VPN draft. It is entitled "Treaty Between the Czech National Council and the Slovak National Council on the Coexistence of the Czech and Slovak Nations in the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic."]

Federal Government Discusses Budget, Other Issues

AU0807191691 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Jul 91 p 2

[Peter Misur report: "Changes in the State Budgets"]

[Excerpts] Prague—At its session on July 4, the CSFR Government approved changes in the federation's state budget for this year in accordance with a recommendation from the Finance Council. The main reason for this is that price increases were higher than the 30 percent planned, and there was a greater decline in demand associated with a fall in the gross domestic product by more than the planned 5 percent.

In this regard, it is being proposed in the revenue sphere that the federal budget be increased by 17.5 billion korunas through levies on profit, that it be reduced by 4.9 billion korunas to be removed from the turnover tax, and also that it be increased through several other revenue measures. In the federal budget expenditure sphere, it is being proposed that salary outlays in budget-funded organizations managed by federal organs be increased by 6 million korunas, that subsidies amounting to 1 billion korunas in compensation for losses suffered by enterprises in connection with the embargo against Iraq be included in budget expenditures, and that investment subsidies be increased by 6 million korunas and investment expenditures be increased by 3 million korunas. However, a principle sum—approximately 21 billion korunas—will go toward increasing the budgets for health care, education, and social purposes. It is also being recommended that non-investment subsidies be increased by 13.7 billion korunas to compensate for the differences in prices of fuel and heating in the period through May of this year. The government is also taking into consideration a 5 billion koruna increase in compensatory payments granted to select social groups to compensate for the increased cost of heating and fuel. There is also a proposal to increase non-investment subsidies for the Czechoslovak State Railroad by 1.7 billion korunas and to release non-purpose reserves amounting to 4.2 billion korunas on account of the unexpected difficulties in economic development.

Deputy Prime Minister Pavel Rychetsky then submitted a plan for the Federal Government's legislative work. More than 20 draft laws, amendments, and principles should be discussed in August and September.

It is apparent from the report delivered by the foreign trade minister on the previously concluded contracts on government credits granted to developing and socialist countries that they will be suspended or considerably decreased. They will only be drawn on when it is necessary to complete a project that has already been started. Partial payments are normal in the majority of states, and some of the credits have already been repaid.

In a letter dated 1 July, Federal Assembly Chairman A. Dubcek requested that the CSFR Government express its point of view on the draft law that will change the employment law. This involves a change in Article 24, Paragraph 4 where—in keeping with the division of jurisdiction—arbitrary authority is transferred from the federation to the republics. The government had expressed its agreement with this. [passage omitted]

The government also dealt with the issue of returning Socialist Youth Union property and using it for children and young people. It approved the return of those parts of the property that Federal Finance Ministry commissioners had taken over prior to 30 June 1991, through the medium of foundations established for this purpose under the territorial principle.

"We estimate that the state budgets' overall revenue will be 30 to 60 billion korunas higher than the approved budgets," said Deputy Finance Minister Ivan Kocarnik at a press briefing after the government session. Amendments to the budget should then follow in stages. Today's stage—the first one—involves a sum of approximately 47 billion korunas oriented toward increasing the state budget's income and expenditures. If positive development continues, further amendments are planned at the end of August and the beginning of September. "These changes in the budget do not mean any fundamental change in our financial and budget policy. All the changes have been made in such a way that the overall surplus in the state budgets will not be any different. The surplus should still be 8 billion korunas at the end of the year," added I. Kocarnik in this context.

Approves Budget Changes

AU0807132991 Prague CTK in English 2236 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Prague July 4 (CTK) - The Czechoslovak Government approved at its session here today an increase of 17,500 million korunas in 1991 federal budget profit taxes (due to increasing prices) and a drop of 4,900 million korunas in federal budget turnover taxes (due to lower demand).

The government proposed to increase wage expenditures for federal-run organizations by 600 million korunas and to add budget subsidies worth 1,000 million korunas to cover losses undergone by enterprises as a result of the international economic embargo on Iraq.

A federal final account draft was explained in the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly (parliament) by Federal Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus. He said that the 1990 revenues totalled 152,400 million korunas and expenditures 148,400 million korunas. The total revenues, including those of the Czech and Slovak Republics, amounted to 463,000 million korunas with a surplus of 7,100 million korunas.

Klaus said the 1990 budget was a major step on the path towards the transformation of the Czechoslovak economy. It pursued a restrictive monetary and financial policy. A low inflation rate was one of its main objectives. Klaus also pointed out the negative external relations reflected in the results of the Czechoslovak economy, i.e., a temporary increase in oil prices, disintegration of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) market and the impact of the German unification.

Gross national product dropped 3.1 per cent and the retail-price index rose 10 per cent, Klaus said. Czechoslovakia's foreign debts rose by 200 million U.S. dollars to a total of 8,100 million [8.1 billion] U.S. dollars.

Klaus stated that the Slovak Republic budget deficit, worth 460 million korunas, i.e., one thousandth of the total volume of the state budgets (federal, Czech, and Slovak), is covered from the federal budget.

Measures Included in Development Policy Reported

AU0907072891 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jul 91 p 2

[Pavel Paral report: "What We Promise the World Bank; What Measures Does the Government Include in the Development Policy Memorandum"]

[Text] According to a recent decision, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD], the most important component of the World Bank, will lend us over the next two years approximately 450 million dollars. The Development Policy Memorandum, drafted by the Federal Ministry of Finance and approved by the government, was the key document for providing the loan. In addition to the well-known reform policy, the memorandum contains some measures, until now unpublished, the implementation of which should occur before the end of the year.

An important feature of the budget policy is the limitation of subsidies. They should decline this year to 5 percent of the gross national product, while in 1989, they amounted to 16 percent. The decline of subsidies in agriculture is substantial (by approximately one-third). After agriculture, the housing industry is the second most subsidized sector. The sum of 8 billion korunas is to be divided between the subsidies for the maintenance of state housing units and low-interest loans for housing construction. There still are subsidies in railroads and in public transport—both long distance and local. By the end of the year, proposals should be formulated for a making the railroads self-financing. Beginning this year, the subsidies for long-distance and local public transport should be reduced by 20 percent annually.

Price regulation will be gradually phased out. Regulated prices will still be in effect for services, rents in state housing, public transport, coal, and medicines. The share of products with regulated prices after June 1 was estimated at 8 to 10 percent of the gross national product; it should be reduced after October 1 to between 5 and 6 percent.

The government intends to privatize 50,000 small businesses annually.

Should there not be a sufficient interest in enterprises offered for privatization by the coupon method, the remaining enterprises could be offered for privatization in the second round, or be terminated, or perhaps offered for a low price, even at a loss, to a foreign investor. The restitution, according to estimates, should not involve more than 10 percent of business properties.

The price of high-voltage electric power, i.e. power for industrial consumers, currently represents 160 percent of long-term limits imposed on the cost of electric-power production, while the household tariffs in effect cover only 55 to 60 percent of the cost. Therefore, household tariffs should be raised by approximately 70 percent.

The beginning of next year should mark the liberalization of wages in the private sector, wherein only the duty of complying with minimum wages will still apply. The current ossified system of wage tariffs in the public sector will be replaced by a flexible wage structure reflecting the differences in work efficiency.

By 1992, the government intends to amend the law on employment so as to limit unemployment benefits to an amount not exceeding average net income.

Similarly, by the end of the year, the government intends to reform health benefits. The enterprises should cover the first four weeks from their own resources. After that, the levy imposed on the total amount of wages they pay would be reduced by a corresponding amount.

Minimum rents should be completely adjusted to the price changes; however, the rents exceeding this minimum should be adjusted only to correspond to changes in average wages.

Environmental Damage by Soviets $117 Million

AU0507105991 Prague CTK in English 1845 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Prague July 3 (CTK)—Czech Deputy Minister for the Environment Vaclav Vucka said today that the environmental damage incurred by the Soviet military presence in Czechoslovakia will cost 3,500 million korunas ($117 million) to clean up. Vucka, head of the Czechoslovak team examining the extent of the damage in conjunction with Soviet experts, said that the Czech Republic will claim about 2,500 million korunas ($84 million) in compensation from the Soviet Union. The Slovak Republic will claim about 1,000 million korunas ($33 million). The Czechoslovak-Soviet commission will discuss the figures. Disagreements will be settled by an outside arbitrator. The worst-affected area in the country is the town of Milovice, central Bohemia, site of the main Soviet base.

Deputy Defense Minister on Nuclear Weapons Treaty

AU0507114191 Prague CESKE A MORAVSKOSLEZSKE ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 4 Jul 91 p 1

[Interview with Major General Karel Pezl, deputy defense minister and Army chief of General Staff, by Jan Bauer; place and date not given: "It Is Likely That

Nuclear Ammunition Was Here"—first paragraph is CESKE A MORAVSKOSLEZSKE ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY introduction]

[Text] The validity of the Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty on the stationing of bases with nuclear weapons on our territory ended on 27 June 1991. At this occasion, Zdenek Zikmund, deputy director of the press department of the CSFR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said that the fact that this type of weapon was deployed on our territory has not been confirmed. We have asked Karel Pezl, Czechoslovak Army General Staff chief and CSFR deputy defense minister, what is the truth:

[Pezl] Special-purpose buildings for storing nuclear weapons were built on our territory. The procedures for their defense and protection were such that no one from our side—or even the Soviet officials that did not belong to those who directly guarded and operated these buildings—had permission to enter. None of our citizens has seen nuclear warheads being transported and stored in these buildings. Yet, from the nature of these buildings, it can be unequivocally inferred that nuclear ammunition was stored here. Highly precise tests carried out after these buildings were taken over have not confirmed any indications of increased radioactivity. However, this does not exclude the previous presence of nuclear ammunition. The Soviet side itself has not denied or confirmed its storage.

[Bauer] It was stated at a previous session of the Federal Government that the Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty on the storage of nuclear ammunition was concluded in a manner violating the valid constitution. Can someone be retroactively prosecuted for this?

[Pezl] I am not a lawyer and I cannot give you a reliable answer on this. However, I am of the opinion that, in view of the fact that former defense ministers, Lomsky and Dzur, who signed this treaty, are dead, it is most likely that no prosecution will be launched.

Bank To Finance Nuclear Power, Privatization

LD0907102791 Prague CTK in English 1833 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Prague July 8 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Economics Minister Vladimir Dlouhy today told reporters the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) plans to take part in the financing of more nuclear power units in Mochovce, West Slovakia, and Temelin, South Bohemia.

Speaking at a press conference of the Civic Democratic Party (ODS), Dlouhy said the EBRD is also preparing a report that will affect the investment climate in Czechoslovakia, according to bank president Jacques Attali whom he met last week. The London-based EBRD was founded in April to aid the former East bloc states in their transition to democracy and a market economy.

Dlouhy said he urged ministers from oil-producing countries last week in Paris to drop their oil prices in the event of increased production. Dlouhy headed the Czechoslovak delegation, the only one from Central and Eastern Europe to attend the July 1-2 meeting of oil, energy and industry ministers, officially titled the "Ministerial Seminar for Oil-Producing and Consuming Countries."

He noted that officials from the 25 nations participating in the seminar, including the six OPEC members present, regarded Czechoslovakia as a potential transport hub for oil, natural gas and electricity.

While in France, Dlouhy signed on behalf of the Federal Government a general agreement with Elf-Acquitaine, the French national oil giant. The agreement covers cooperation in research and joint capital and technological participation in the construction of an oil tank in Czechoslovakia.

Later in the week, the delegation met with British business leaders to discuss raising quotas on the import of Czechoslovak agricultural products to Britain and the rest of the European Community (EC).

According to Dlouhy, his delegation suggested the countries of the EC show greater willingness to promote Czechoslovak exports by offering some trade concessions immediately rather than three to five years from now.

Dlouhy repeated his denial of a statement published in the press while he was in London which quoted him as saying he expected a further devaluation of the Czechoslovak crown next year.

Chairman of Strongest Moravian Party on Program

AU0507111591

[Editorial Report] Prague CESKE A MORAVSKOSLEZSKE ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech on 1 July on pages 1 and 3, under the headline "They Were Chased Into Opposition," carries a 1,200-word interview with Jan Krycer, recently elected chairman of the Movement for Autonomous Democracy (HSD)/Society for Moravia and Silesia, by Petr Vana. The place and date of the interview are not given. After some preliminary questions about the recent congress of the HSD, Vana asks about the movement's program. According to Krycer, the program of the movement will not change under his leadership, for "no such change is possible in a movement based on the idea that autonomy must be achieved for Moravia and Silesia, and a union-state arrangement for Czechoslovakia." The meeting in Kromeriz on the new constitutions was beneficial only in that it showed who supports the union arrangement and who opposes it. "Among the Slovak political groupings, only the Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement and Egyut-

teles (Coexistence) support the idea. Support is wider on the Czech side, although the Civic Movement and both currents of Social Democracy think of the issue as a matter of the more distant future. Practically identical is the opinion of the Czechoslovak People's Party, the Christian Democratic Party, the Romany Civic Initiative, and the Liberal Democratic Party."

Asked about the reason for being in the opposition despite the affinity of ideas with the governing coalition, Krycer says that his movement took exception to the coalition's deviation from the government's policy statement. "We were chased into the opposition. There was nothing left, if we did not want to lose our political face."

Since there are only two parties in the opposition in the Czech National Council, Krycer is asked about their relationship with the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. He points out the strength of that party's representation, the communist past of many Civic Forum deputies, and his pragmatic conclusion is that one cannot achieve any results without cooperating with other political forces.

In conclusion, Krycer sums up his movement's ambitions: "We do not insist on an immediate introduction of tripartite union or a tri-federation. We understand that numerous preconditions must be satisfied first. I must point out, however, that it was President Havel who spoke about such a possibility in a year's time."

Reportage on Government Reaction to SFRY Crisis

Cabinet Chief Clarifies Official Views

LD0807191491 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1800 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Jozsef Antall did not make any kind of threatening pronouncement regarding Yugoslavia when he met Italian President Cossiga over the weekend. The recently appointed cabinet chief to the premier stated this, denying certain press reports. Endre Marinovich stressed that the Hungarian Government has, on more than one occasion, excluded the possibility of changing the borders by force. The cabinet's position is that the right of self-determination cannot be denied to any European nation, and Hungary is interested in the Yugoslav crisis being resolved through negotiations, democratically, and without violence. Hungary finds acceptable a method of settlement whereby Yugoslavia's peoples would agree to set up a confederation consisting of sovereign republics. In his statement, the Hungarian cabinet chief drew attention to the fact that both the Trianon and the Paris peace treaties designated Hungary's southern borders with Yugoslavia—in other words, not simply with Serbia. It follows, as a matter of course, that the peace treaties closing the two world wars do not regard Vojvodina to be a part of Serbia. Vojvodina's territorial issues, as well, must be settled by taking this into account, in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, within Yugoslavia's present borders.

Jeszenszky Comments on Possible Role

LD0707130891 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 0630 GMT 7 Jul 91

[Interview with Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky in Budapest on 6 July—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Mr. Minister, does this tripartite Hungarian-Italian-Austrian foreign ministerial meeting mean that Hungary wants to undertake a mediator's role in this crisis?

[Jeszenszky] We do not want to undertake a mediator's role. There are several mediators. At the same time, the CSCE mechanism, the Prague meeting of leading officials, is the mediator that everyone accepts. As it turned out, these 35 countries adopted the EC proposal for this mission, the visit of the three European foreign ministers, which we call troika. This mission can be regarded as a charity activity. Therefore, there is no need for the participation of further mediators.

[Reporter] Which were the issues you regarded as special, which did not have to be discussed in Prague or at the EC meeting but especially concerned neighboring countries?

[Jeszenszky] It was precisely that these three countries know the situation in Yugoslavia very well, that they are neighbors and that they are concerned for the conflict along the borders as well as for their minorities. Thus, we really have our peculiar troubles that, for instance, a more distant European country can sense and get involved in to a lesser extent. [passage omitted]

Of course, there are special Hungarian views that we tell our partners. This meeting today provided a good opportunity for this, too. There was mention of Vojvodina. The issue of the Albanians in Kosovo or the Albanians living in other Yugoslav states is often raised by international public opinion. At the same time, it is less known that the status of Vojvodina is absolutely the same as that of Kosovo. This has never been a full part of Serbia. This, just like Kosovo, has been an area with an autonomous status. Therefore, it is very important that they do not forget about this area in the course of the settlement either. They obviously will not forget about it, but it is useful to make timely mention of it, for if a subject is raised often, then more attention will be paid to it.

Tripartite Group Addresses Problem

LD0607212191 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 2000 GMT 6 Jul 91

[Text] Hungary and Austria have both confirmed that they intend to join the international efforts aiming at a peaceful settlement of the Yugoslav crisis. Miklos Martin-Kovacs has prepared a report on the Budapest talks with Alois Mock of Austria, Gianni de Michelis of Italy, and Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky:

[Martin-Kovacs] The Hungarian government very much appreciates the all-European efforts aimed at resolving the crisis in Yugoslavia, Geza Jeszenszky stressed after the tripartite foreign ministerial meeting held in Budapest. Italian Foreign Minister De Michelis confirmed several times that Italy follows the coordinated Common Market standpoint and does not wish to go its own way. Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock also mentioned that they ordered a reinforcement of the troops at the section bordering Slovenia because they felt at risk during the clashes. However, he denied the news on mobilization.

All three foreign ministers have signalled that they did not reach a special agreement at the meeting; they simply wanted to clarify with each other their standpoints, which are essentially the same. One of the most important elements is that armed clashes must not break out again in Yugoslavia. Alois Mock stressed that the outbreak of any kind of fighting would ruin the only modest agreement that joins the central, the Croatian, and the Slovenian governments in Yugoslavia. This is why, the foreign ministers said, they are absolutely and rigorously observing the arms delivery embargo and closely following events.

Geza Jeszenszky gave an interview to Hungarian radio. To the question of whether in recent days the standpoint of the Hungarian Government has changed, he answered in the following way:

[Begin Jeszenszky recording] Maybe spectators have such a feeling, but I have to say that if we look at the government's statement issued nearly 10 days ago, last Thursday, I have to say that looking at the content, it reflects this. To be precise, the proposals of the European Community are in accordance with it, or we can say it the other way round, too, that our original proposals reflected a way of thinking that the European countries find acceptable. As is known, we mentioned the necessity of a peaceful solution, the unacceptability of military action, the respect for the right of self-determination and a democratic solution, and above all, the fact that the peoples and national minorities living in Yugoslavia must reach an agreement in a democratic way. On the other hand, as the events have since shown, it would be extremely difficult if they were left on their own. This is why an international mediator is needed, as has happened in several cases in history. I believe that it is a very good example that European cooperation can be successful, because if this were not the case then the situation in Yugoslavia would have been more critical. [end recording]

Committee Discusses Issue

LD0807173291 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1600 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Istvan Kulcsar report from the Assembly building in Budapest]

[Text] At its session today, the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, at the request of Speaker Gyorgy Szabad, discussed the Yugoslav situation, with a view to reaching a common position. At the beginning, the committee members' views were almost identical, and mainly supplemented each other. The key word was caution. The committee wants to avoid even the appearance of interfering in Yugoslav internal affairs. However, a heated debate developed about a sentence, a phrase to be more exact. The deputies eventually decided that they will not decide on a statement today, but will sleep on it and agree on the final text of the document on Wednesday.

Geza Jeszenszky also attended the meeting at the invitation of the committee and made a speech. The foreign minister emphasized several times that a political settlement is needed in Yugoslavia in the form of a compromise. Geza Jeszenszky spoke of the tragic division in conaection with the Magyar minority in Yugoslavia. He stated that the Hungarian Government does not wish to identify itself with the standpoint of the Magyars in Croatia and Slovenia, although it wholeheartedly sympathizes with these minorities. The foreign minister said that so far about 10 Yugoslav citizens of Magyar nationality have been casualties in the fighting in Yugoslavia.

General Annus on Soviet Troop Withdrawal

AU0507085191 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 3 Jul 91 p 6

[Interview with Lieutenant General Antal Annus, administrative state secretary at the Ministry of Defense, by Janos Desi; place and date not given: "They Did Not Believe That They Had To Leave—They Constantly Threatened Us—It Was Decided in March—Anti-Soviet Feelings as a Negotiating Tactic—40 Billion Forints Demand"—first two paragraphs are MAGYAR NEMZET introduction]

[Text] Antal Annus is the government commissioner entrusted with dealing with the issues of the Soviet troop withdrawal, and he also heads the financial negotiations. He completed his general staff studies in Moscow; he was a combat officer in his previous career in the Army. His final tour was as commander of the Tata mechanized regiment. He was appointed as the general deputy to the chief of staff on 1 March 1990. He already had participated in organizing the troop withdrawals. On 12 March 1991, when the first Soviet units left for home, by the side of the loading ramps at Hajmasker, Foreign State Secretary Ferenc Somogyi told Annus that he would probably become the government commissioner with complete responsibility for directing the withdrawals on behalf of the Hungarian Government.

Although the Soviet troops have left the territory of the Hungarian Republic, they left numerous unclear issues behind. According to the experts, it is almost certain that Hungary will not have to pay for the withdrawal, in spite of the existing Soviet demands. Of course, many things can still happen between now and the final agreement. Therefore, we asked Government Commissioner Antal Annus not only about the chances of the financial settlement, but we also asked him to recall some of the details of the negotiations. Antal Annus began the interview by saying that at the time he accepted his assignment, he was already aware of the fact that the troop withdrawal was not only a military and technical issue but also a political matter, especially since the agreement on withdrawal was not politically settled:

[Annus] The CSFR signed the protocol on the withdrawal of Soviet troops in such a way that the Soviet Union apologized for the 1968 events. The Hungarian-Soviet agreement on troop withdrawals did not have such a political basis. The way the Soviet troops came to Hungary, the reason they stayed, and an assessment of the 1956 events were completely missing, and we can still feel the effects of this. I declared that 1956 was an occupation and one-sided agreements were forced upon us; therefore, it would be very strange if the Soviets received complete compensation for everything they built here, especially since they caused serious damages during their stay here. Therefore, taking these things into consideration, we can only settle our accounts after they complete the pull-out. Well, they rather resented my opinion regarding this issue.

Potemkin Withdrawal

[Desi] Did the senior Soviet officers you came in contact with perceive the withdrawal as a defeat or did they realize its political necessity?

[Annus] They claimed to have understood its political necessity, but everything they did reflected their disagreement with it. They made us feel that they thought we had made a bad and one-sided agreement.

[Desi] Does this mean that they tried to make the pull-out more difficult and slower?

[Annus] It is a fact that they threatened halting the pull-out if we could not come to a financial agreement. As a soldier, I assessed the situation continuously and found that they maintained positions and links until the last moment, until the spring of 1991.

[Desi] Do I understand correctly that they organized the pull-out in such a way that they could return at any moment?

[Annus] I would not put it that way. Still, they maintained the infrastructure of leadership, certain reconnaissance and strike forces, and the infrastructure of deployment. They started to break this up in March when it became clear to them that there would be no return.

[Desi] What do you think lay behind their reluctance: military and political considerations or simply the fact that the officers preferred to live here than in their home country?

[Annus] The reasons for their reluctance were strategic and military. This becomes perfectly obvious if you look through the recent speeches of Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Yazov. Other military leaders have also repeated that this way. The Soviet Union could get into a helpless position, and its borders would become defenseless without the forward buffer-zones. The fact that the officers could live on a European level here, and they could buy anything for their money undoubtedly played a role as well. A considerable number of their apartments are incomparably better than the ones in the Soviet Union, and they also had an internal network of shops, kindergartens, and infant nurseries.

Burlakov, the Seismograph

[Desi] Were there any moments during the negotiations when you felt that the troop withdrawals could be stopped because of the domestic political situation in the Soviet Union?

[Annus] I felt that many times. Colonel General Burlakov, who was the former commander of the Soviet troops stationed here, indicated the changes in the Soviet conditions like a seismograph. He made his most fierce statements when the Soviet situation was in its most critical state.

[Desi] How were the negotiations affected by the anti-Russian and anti-Soviet feelings that at times can be experienced on various levels of Hungarian political life?

[Annus] The Soviet delegation mentioned this a number of times. Its members often found the declaration of facts to be anti-Soviet. Burlakov and other soldiers with similar views firmly believe that Hungarians are anti-Soviet when they say that the Soviets overran Hungary in 1956—they think they came to liberate our country. I have well-founded reasons to assume that they created a scandal many times in order to remove me from my position as head of the negotiating delegation.

[Desi] How did they do it? Did they complain about you?

[Annus] Yes, they did, but I do not wish to expand on that just now.

[Desi] Is it possible that the Hungarian delegation also tried to do something similar? Burlakov was removed from his position as head of the Southern Army Group before the conclusion of the withdrawal.

[Annus] We did not attempt to do anything like that. Perhaps, after a while, the prevailing political trend in Moscow could no longer put up with the sort of attitude represented by Burlakov. However, Burlakov was transferred to lead the Soviet troops in Germany. His views have not changed at all and, perhaps, he was appointed to his new post because people were satisfied with his work in Hungary.

Did They Spy!(?)

[Desi] Let us discuss the Hungarian-Soviet financial accounting. In your opinion, who pays to whom, and how much?

[Annus] I do not think it would be a good thing to engage in such forecasts.

[Desi] What would you consider an acceptable achievement for Hungary? It seems that the two fronts have stiffened their positions at the end of the negotiations.

[Annus] The Soviet position has changed since the direct talks were discontinued. In a recent letter sent to me, Lieutenant General Shilov, the head of the Soviet delegation, not only confirms that the Soviets handed over installations worth 53 billion forints, but also admits that, on the basis of the methods accepted by both sides, we have justified claims of 14 billion forints due to their failure to maintain the building they have been using. We also agreed that the Soviet environmental protection group would continue its activity until 3 July; this means that they also recognize the existence of methods worked out to evaluate the environmental damages because they are working according to these methods. On the basis of Shilov's letter, I think that they will propose the following at our next meeting: Their claim amounts to 54 billion forints, minus the 14 billion forints due us for their failure to maintain the buildings, and the difference is 40 billion forints; we should pay this amount. Obviously, we will reply that they should consider all the agreements, not only one. For example, according to the agreement signed in 1958, we do not have to pay for things that are useless for us. In their view, all the relevant agreements have lost their validity with the conclusion of the troop withdrawal but, according to expert lawyers, these agreements are still retroactively valid. Out of

the installations they handed over to us, we do not need 29 billion forints worth of installations. If we also deduct this amount from their claim, there will only be 11 billion forints. We have not yet mentioned the greatest Hungarian demand: the more than 60 billion forints due to us for environmental damage—but this could naturally change in the course of future negotiations.

[Desi] Does the fact that the overwhelming majority of Hungarian officers graduated in the Soviet Union represent some kind of advantage or disadvantage during the negotiations? Have the negotiating partners tried to ascertain each other's views, for example by means of spying?

[Annus] There is no spying involved here. I also graduated in Moscow because there was no other possibility. The time I spent there was useful to get to know each other. It is an advantage for me that, being aware of their way of thinking, I could guess their reactions.

Withdrawal Statistics

The Defense Ministry does not have exact data on the number of Soviet troops deployed in Hungary until the end of the eighties. The only thing we know is the timing and the type and size of units that have been withdrawn from Hungary, on the basis of Soviet information.

As a start, the Soviet Union carried out a unilateral troops withdrawal in 1989, when they withdrew an entire tank division, a tank training regiment, a fighter plane regiment, and several other units. A total of more than 10,000 soldiers, 470 tanks, more than 200 mortars, and more than 3,000 trucks and other military vehicles left Hungary.

A Soviet-Hungarian agreement was signed in 1990, according to which all Soviet troops had to leave Hungary between 12 March and 30 June 1991.

According to the agreement and according to information supplied by the Soviets, 100,380 people left Hungary; about half of them were soldiers, and the other half were family members and civil employees.

A total of 27,146 machines left Hungary:

regular vehicles: 21,726 pieces;
caterpillar vehicles: 2,269 pieces;
missiles (Scud-B and FROG): 196 pieces;
tanks (T-22, T-55): 860 pieces;
combat vehicles: 1,473 pieces;
artillery: 622 pieces.

In addition, a total of 560,912 tons of ammunition, fuel, food, clothes, and other material had to be transported. This quantity of material was packed up into 17,500 containers.

Two mechanized infantry divisions left Hungary; one division left between March and December 1990, and another left between December 1990 and March 1991 (except for the unit engaged in transport work in Zahony). A mechanized infantry division is made up of three mechanized infantry regiments, a tank regiment, an artillery regiment, and an anti-aircraft artillery regiment, including its servicing units, with a total of about 12,000 soldiers.

Two missile brigades left Tata and Dombovar between March and June 1990.

Two air defense brigades and two air defense regiments left Dunafoldvar, Mor, Szolnok, and Budapest between April and July 1990.

A technical regiment and two technical battalions left Szentendre, Dunaujvaros, and Etyek between June 1991 and January 1991.

Two radio electronic battalions left Kecskemet and Piliscsaba after May 1990.

In accordance with the withdrawal agreement, the following units of the Soviet Air Force left Hungary: Headquartered in Tokol, four combat airplane divisions (made up of four regiments with about 40 airplanes in each regiment), and two combat helicopter regiments from Debrecen, Sarmellek, Tokol, Kiskunlachaza, Kunmadaras, and Kalocsa.

In addition, numerous service units and institutions, hospitals, headquarters, and staffs had to be dismantled.

The Southern Army Group left Hungary with a total of 1,547 trains, including 637 troop-carrying trains, 560 material transport trains, and 350 passenger trains. Some of the headquarters and staffs left Hungary on highways, and the airplanes left Hungary by air.

Soviet Assessment of Environmental Damage Reported

AU0807214191 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jul 91 p 4

[Peter Matyuc report: "Most of the Demands Are Justified"]

[Text] After examining the 20 largest and most-polluted facilities that the withdrawing Soviet troops left behind—which constitute some 81 to 83 percent of Hungary's claim for damages—the Soviet experts concluded that 2.5 to 2.7 billion forints would be sufficient to eliminate environmental damages. This is only a fraction of the 66.5 billion forints that the Hungarian side calculated. A news conference was held on this topic at the Soviet Trade Mission on 4 July.

A committee consisting of 11 environmental experts studied the ecological problems for about two weeks. Viktor Fedorovich Kostin, deputy chairman of the USSR's National Environmental Protection Committee,

and Valentin Mikhaylovich Goldberg, head of the environmental department at the Soviet Geological Ministry, led the committee. In their brief introduction, they both emphasized the importance of assessing and settling these damages because ecological problems do not affect only one or another country but the whole world. At the same time, the assessment of environmental damage is done on the same principles all over the world. The Soviet experts came to the conclusion that the Hungarian and Soviet opinions were very different, although the Hungarian appraisal of damages corresponded to mutually accepted methods. However, according to the Soviet experts, much more should be left to nature's regenerative power, and cheaper and more efficient technology should be applied, in many cases, instead of those recommended by the Hungarians. For example, bacteriological cleaning would be feasible instead of soil-exchange, which is better on two accounts, namely that it is much cheaper and, if transported, the polluted soil would present a hazard somewhere else.

Professor Goldberg said that the Soviet experts viewed the facilities and saw that the level of soil and underground water pollution is indeed high in some locations. However, the Soviet position will not change; the Soviet side has the means for compensation, but they only consider 2.5 to 2.7 billion forints to be justified, and they would only go as high as 3.5 billion forints. The committee's leader found it strange that, while the official Hungarian demand stood at 30 billion forints on 5 June, the Hungarian side asked for as much as 60 billion forints five days later. The Soviets found mistakes in the more than 10,000-page document that had been compiled by 1,200 experts, which are perfectly understandable in the case of such a large work, but not to such an extent—the leader of the Soviet committee emphasized. There is a difference in the way the volume of polluted soil is calculated. This and other similar subjective factors are the reason the discrepancy between the two sides' positions, which exceeds 55 billion forints. The Soviets only acknowledge 10 percent of the demands regarding the demolition of buildings that do not fit into their environment. On the other hand, they accept the fines levied on them because of air and water pollution. The members of the committee emphasized that that the well-founded opinions of engineers backed up their conclusions, which would hold up anywhere in the world, and the Soviet standpoint was formed on the basis of Hungarian data in a number of cases.

Answering a question of Defense Ministry Spokesman Gyorgy Keleti, the leader of the delegation said that the reason the Soviet group of experts only arrived in Hungary two days before the planned signing of the protocol—which did not happen in the end—was that they only managed to find the means for their operation by that time. Prior to that, they asked the Hungarian negotiators to provide the costs of the Soviet experts' stay in Hungary, and they said they would later include this amount somehow.

Talks on Moscow Debt Repayment Reported

AU0907100391 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 6 Jul 91 p 3

[Moscow Correspondent Csaba Poor's report: "The Soviet Union Will Commence Paying Its Debts to Hungary Next Year"]

[Text] Hungary exported goods worth $350 million to the Soviet Union and imported goods worth $600 million from the Soviet Union in the first half of 1991. If the situation improves somewhat in the remaining months of 1991, the final trade balance might show exports of about $1 billion and imports of $1.5 billion at the end of 1991. This is how Lajos Berenyi, deputy state secretary at the Ministry of International Economic Relations, predicted bilateral trade levels with the Soviet Union for this year, during a news conference on his three-day talks in Moscow. Lajos Berenyi held talks with his counterpart, Konstantin Katushev, deputy ministers Kachanov and Grishin, the head of the Russian Government's Economic Committee, and the deputy chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers.

According to Lajos Berenyi, his negotiating partners agreed with the evaluation that the trade difficulties in the first half of 1991 were primarily caused by the Soviet inability to pay its debts. As a result of the current talks, the Soviet side will open a line of credit of $100 million—with a moratorium of 45 days—to finance the import of Hungarian pharmaceutical products. Out of a planned supply of goods worth $400 million, only goods worth $5 million have been sent so far. Negotiations are being held on imports of Hungarian agricultural produce at various levels; we are talking about 1 to 2 million tons of wheat and a few hundred thousand tons of fruit.

As for the Soviet debt of approximately $1.5 billion, the two sides have agreed that Moscow would repay this sum in the course of three years. However, while Hungary would like to receive the first installment this year, the Soviets want to start repaying their debt next year. The possibility of selling the Soviet debt to a third country continues to be on the agenda, and there is interest in this possibility; however, Lajos Berenyi pointed out that it primarily depends on the Soviet Union whether such a transaction can take place. He also mentioned the fact that, during his talks this time, he did not notice any Soviet intention to couple the property accounting of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary with the issue of repaying the debts owed to Hungary.

In addition, experts are engaged in an exchange of views on accounting the ecological damage. They are examining the possibilities of selling the facilities that are useless for Hungary, and they are seeking areas where this problem could be solved by setting up mixed enterprises. Following the meeting of experts, Katushev and his Hungarian counterpart, Bela Kadar, will again hold talks.

We succeeded in setting up a tentative list of [illegible]70 million with the Russian Federation, and negotiations are now under way on concrete business ventures. Lajos Berenyi said we have not yet reached this stage with Kazakhstan, but we would also like to develop active trade with this republic because they could export many goods that Hungary needs.

Trade Official on Joint USSR Economic Talks

LD0607104591 Budapest MTI in English 1108 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Moscow, July 5 (MTI)—If the current trends continue as they are, Hungarian exports to the Soviet Union will be somewhere in the region of 900-1,000 million dollars by the end of the year, with imports reaching the 1,500 million dollar mark, Lajos Berenyi, deputy secretary of state at the Ministry of International Economic Relations, said after his three days of talks in Moscow. He stressed that Hungary had continued to press for the Soviets buying Hungarian goods in exchange for imports. According to rough estimates for the first six months, Hungarian deliveries to the Soviet Union amounted to 350 million dollars, with imports worth 600 million dollars or so. The agreement with Russia on drawing up a 670-million-dollar so-called "indicative list", whose goods are subject to a payment guarantee, is now up for discussion at company level. A similar agreement is in the offing with Kazakhstan. With regard to issues relating to the Soviet troops' withdrawal, Berenyi said that the talks on compensation for environmental degradation, and the use and sale of abandoned facilities by the Hungarian side, were continuing at expert level. The formation of joint ventures putting the facilities to new use will be discussed by the two ministers of foreign economic affairs in their next meeting.

[Budapest Radio Kossuth Network in Hungarian at 1200 GMT on 5 July adds: "Lajos Berenyi also said upon concluding his talks in Moscow that of the $90 million state guarantee undertaking, which was promised last week, only $50 million worth was realized to date for procuring buses and components. The Soviet side at the same time promised that it would liberate this month 25 percent of the funds earmarked for purchasing Hungarian medicines. Opinions still differ on the issue of the Soviet debt of $1.5 billion."]

Kupa on Finance Ministers Meeting G-7 Summit

LD0707182391 Budapest MTI in English 1655 GMT 7 Jul 91

[Text] Moritzburg, July 7 (MTI)—The weekend meeting of the finance ministers of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland marks the fact that the West does not ignore the merits of the three East-Central European countries in economic and political reforms, Hungarian Finance Minister Mihaly Kupa summed up the essence of the six finance ministers, talks held in Moritzburg near Dresden over the weekend.

Kupa expressed his opinion in a statement given to MTI on Sunday.

With regard to the so-called Hermes credit line opened by the German Government with the aim of supporting exports to Eastern Europe, the Hungarian, Czechoslovak and Polish ministers said their countries considered themselves to be at a disadvantage behind East German exporters as they were not able to deliver goods to the Soviet Union on long-term credit due to their lack of capital.

In connection with the G-7 summit, Kupa said he hoped that, in spite of the Soviet Union's presence in London, attention of the leading industrialized countries towards the three East-Central European countries would not cease. Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary are "light-years ahead" of their eastern neighbour in the sphere of economic and political reforms. At least as much importance, therefore, should be attached to them as to the Soviet Union, Kupa said.

Kadar Reports Foreign Trade Statistics

LD0907100591 Budapest MTI in English 1649 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Budapest, July 8 (MTI)—Hungary's total exports increased by 10 per cent while imports dropped by 7 per cent in the first five months of 1991, Bela Kadar, Hungarian minister of international economic relations, told the annual conference of Hungary's foreign trade representatives here today.

Convertible trade showed a 750-million-dollar deficit in the period in question, while ruble-accounted turnover posted a deficit of 40 million rubles, figures at the disposal of the Ministry of International Economic Relations reveal.

Hungarian exports to traditional convertible markets grew by 29 per cent in the period up to the end of May, and put together, exports accounted in rubles and convertible currencies expanded by 33 per cent.

Hungary's hard currency imports leapt by a total of 90 per cent compared to the first five months of last year.

The complete collapse of Eastern European trade caused the Hungarian economy a loss of 1,500 million dollars last year, but two-thirds of this amount was offset by the overall 1,000-million-dollar growth in Hungarian exports.

In Kadar's assessment, only half the Eastern European trade loss can be compensated for this year by the growth in convertible exports.

Inflation Viewed as Economy's Greatest Problem

LD0607212791 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1000 GMT 5 Jul 91

[Excerpts] The Prosperity, Market Research, and Information Institute asserts in its report that the center of tension in the Hungarian economy is inflation. Katalin Tasi has the details:

[Tasi] Effective economic growth is the most important factor of the market economy transformation process; a lengthy crisis could place a question mark against the change of regime and the transition. This is what Antal Koves, of the Prosperity, Market Research, and Information Institute, said when reading their report about the economy. Analyzing the economic situation of the eastern European region, he says that the shock therapy employed in Poland was not correct, as could be seen later; it created shortages and credit inflation. The gradual transformation that is being applied in Hungary has proven more correct. [passage omitted]

Laszio Antal analyzed the situation of the Hungarian economy. He stated that, of the eastern European countries, Hungary has succeeded in attracting most Western capital into the operation of various companies. Although 50 percent inflation was forecast for this year by the economic analysts, inflation is much lower. The currency revenues have been good; presently, there is a surplus of $150 million in the balance of receipts and expenditures. It is typical that the enterprises have switched over to the Western market easily; however, this tendency seems to be diminishing. Production price increases exceed consumer price increases, and this could lead to price tension. Inflation is the center of tensions in the Hungarian economy, and this could be speeded up by the expenses that will occur after the introduction of the compensation law and the staging of the World Fair alone. In 1992, a complicated and conflictual situation will prevail in the economy, in the year that was interpreted earlier as the year of change. There will be no upsurge; Laszlo Antal said he will be happy if stagnation prevails next year.

Statistics Show Increase in Cost of Living

AU0807213991 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 4 Jul 91 pp 1, 7

["V. Zs."-signed report: "Starving Five Days a Month—Subsistence Costs 900 Forints More"]

[Text] For a family of four, the minimum cost of living has increased by another 900 forints compared to last month—this is shown by the latest subsistence-level calculations carried out by the Ujpest Family Support Center based on prices valid on 1 July.

Using these prices, a single woman's subsistence costs 12,029 forints, and a single man's subsistence is only slightly more at 12,053 forints. A retired woman needs 9,623 forints, and a retired man needs 9,642 forints to live at a subsistence level.

A working couple needs 19,220 forints a month, and a retired couple needs 15,376 forints a month. A single mother can provide only a subsistence level existence, naturally, on 17,404 forints a month. The cost of living for a couple with one child is 24,991 forints. A mother needs at least 23,175 forints to support two children on her own; a couple with two children needs 31,155 forints, and a couple with three children needs 37,222 forints to survive.

All these figures mean that today a worker who received a 20 percent pay rise this year, and who lived at a subsistence level in December 1990, can claim that his current income is 1,955 forints below the minimum cost of living. What are the consequences of all this in the case of, for instance, a family of four? They would have to starve for more than five days a month, otherwise they can only pay for 60 percent of the maintenance costs of an average 48 square meter apartment.

At a subsistence level, the 2,570 forint family supplement per child has lost almost 20 percent of its purchasing power in the last six months. If we consider that one requires more than bread for living, we also have to remember that the price of household appliances and furnishings have increased by more than average (both increases were over 50 percent), and the costs of maintaining an apartment have also risen by more than average. The increase was nearly 50 percent.

The prices of baby's and children's clothing increased the least, and the price of beverages and food increased by less than average, but the price of spices almost doubled. The more than 35 percent price rise of vegetables and fruit can be said to be average.

Members of the Ujpest Family Support Center find it tragic that the relief funds of a growing number of local authorities ran out in the first six months of 1991; therefore, they can no longer undertake to pay the allowances to people who live below subsistence level. Adding the growing level of unemployment to this, it becomes clear that the number and weight of groups that have fallen behind is getting increasingly larger.

IMF Assesses Economic Performance

LD0507084891 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Budapest, July 4 (MTI)—An expert team from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which has recently been studying the Hungarian economy, is of the opinion that Hungary's economic performance has been positive so far this year, Sandor Czirjak, vice-president of the National Bank of Hungary, told MTI on Thursday.

The export figures were particularly promising, taking into account the serious problems in East European trade, he said.

Czirjak said that the current account showed a deficit of about 200 million USD at the end of May, and is

expected to reach the 800 million USD mark by the end of the year, as against the originally projected 1,200 million USD.

The IMF experts put a favourable interpretation on the increase of individual savings from 35,000 million forints (net) to 400,000 million in the first half of the year.

In the first five months of the year, 400 million USD, worth of foreign money capital was involved in Hungary's privatization process.

Czirjak said the IMF delegation did not consider it of great moment that the central budget deficit may surpass the projected 78,000 million forints by some thousands of millions of forints.

Institute Releases Statement on Minority Issues

AU0407092391 Budapest MTI in English 1517 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Budapest, 2 July (MTI)—The Budapest-based Rutherford Institute of Central and Eastern Europe sent the following statement to the Hungarian national press service on Tuesday:

Declaration on the Solution of the Minority Question in Central and Eastern Europe

In Central and Eastern Europe, ceasing or restriction of the authoritarianism and dictatorial government brought to the surface the unsolved minority questions. Now the world can perceive that in this area the minority question was not solved by the world wars or the ensuing conclusion of peace treaties and other pacts. The world, or more directly human lives, are threatened tragically by failure to solve these problems.

Therefore, it is necessary to speak about this theme. We have six fundamental principles for the solution of minority questions:

1) Violent solutions should be avoided by all means, because it demands unfoundedly human lives and according to historical experience, it does not offer a solution to the problems facing the minorities.

2) Minority issues must be sorted out by discussions, bringing about just agreement on the basis of mutual understanding and appreciation of interests. Under the agreement, the contracting parties will not misuse power, cling to status quo, or hinder the peaceful settlement of disputes.

3) The nationality rights, at both individual and collective level, have to be guaranteed. Failure to do so would lead to violent solutions.

4) We profess the values based on the European Christian traditions: An attitude which considers all peoples as brothers having a decisive role in solving the minority question.

5) The crossability of borders is a fundamental element of cultural contacts between the parent country and the minority.

6) Failure to redress minority grievances must not give rise to anti-Semitism. History must not be allowed to repeat itself in this respect.

Chief Prosecutor Issues Communique on 'Carlos'

AU0907080691 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 6 Jul 91

[Text] Budapest, 6 July (MTI)—The chief public prosecutor of the Republic of Hungary ordered an investigation into the case of the international terrorist known as Carlos and his associates in July 1990.

The chief public prosecutor has now informed the Hungarian news agency MTI on the results of the investigation in a communique forwarded to MTI on Saturday.

In the course of the investigation conducted jointly by the Hungarian, Austrian, German, and French authorities, it has been proved that Carlos and certain members of his group had regularly stayed in Hungary as from July 1979.

The group of terrorists was the one that had taken hostages in the Vienna headquarters of the OPEC on December 21, 1975, after a gun-battle in which 3 people had died. It was also Carlos' group that committed the bomb attack on the building of the Radio Free Europe in Munich on February 21, 1981.

Officials of the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior have put a watch on the terrorists. On August 29, 1979, Carlos fired five times at the car of the ministry but no injuries have been caused.

In their rented flat, the terrorists have created an arms depot as from the spring of 1980. They eliminated this at the call of Hungarian authorities and they left the country in April 1982.

In autumn 1984 and spring 1985, they made attempts at returning to Hungary and form a new arms depot but it has been prevented by the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior. In September 1985, the terrorists left the country.

From that date, Hungarian authorities have not known anything on the whereabouts of the Carlos group. The investigation was, therefore, suspended due to the fact that the involvement of Hungarian political figures in helping the terrorists could only be explored through a questioning of the Carlos group.

Walesa Staff on Gorbachev Letter to Pact Leaders

AU0807212591 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 5 Jul 91 p 1

["M.W."-signed report: "Gorbachev's Letter"]

[Text] "Mikhail Gorbachev sent a letter to the leaders of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, who were in Prague on 1 July in connection with the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact, in which he expressed his desire to base relations between the Soviet Union and those states on the principles contained in the United Nations Charter and the Paris Charter for a New Europe," said Janusz Ziolkowski, undersecretary of state in the Presidential Chancellery, at a news conference in the Belweder Palace on the subject of Lech Walesa's trip to Brussels.

The minister said that the announcement had created a qualitatively new situation in mutual relations. It was why Lech Walesa omitted the criticism that he intended to make of the Soviet Union for delaying the withdrawal of its forces from our country contained in the final draft of the speech he was to deliver at NATO Main Headquarters.

"We would like to view this," said Minister Ziolkowski, "as providing a different basis for regulating our relations in the treaty with the USSR, which has been the subject of negotiations that have proceeded slowly thus far and have been quite difficult. The announcement was confirmed in the talks that Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski had with Soviet Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh in Prague."

Ziolkowski also stressed that Poland is deeply convinced that the Soviet Union should not be isolated in the process of building a system covering all of Europe. In this respect, our country and the West are pursuing policies that are consonant with each other. Presidential spokesman Andrzej Drzycimski said he thought that if Polish-Soviet negotiations gain in momentum, prospects for a visit to Moscow by Lech Walesa will grow. The meeting with President Gorbachev should be not be a preparatory meeting, but a well-prepared one.

Referring to Walesa's meeting at NATO Main Headquarters with representatives of the organization's member states, Drzycimski said that they had stressed Poland's role as a future partner of the "Twelve" and the North Atlantic Alliance, and as bridge to the Soviet Union and in contacts with Hungary and Czechoslovakia, which are in sense a model at the present stage in the situation in Europe.

Minister Ziolkowski concluded by saying that our security has increased immensely. He also stressed Belgium's importance in European relations. Referring to the Walesa-Delors meeting, he said that an agreement on associate membership of the EEC should be ready by the end of the year. Minister Jacek Saryusz-Wolski added that Poland considers associate membership as a intermediate stage to full membership in the EEC.

Skubiszewski: Letter for Havel

LD0807221191 Warsaw PAP in English 2111 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 8—Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski said on Monday [8 July] a letter President Mikhail Gorbachev wrote about future treaties of the USSR and former members of the Warsaw Pact was in fact addressed to Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel, not to Lech Walesa.

Skubiszewski made the statement in reply to a dispatch of TASS news agency that quoted spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry Vitaliy Churkin as denying the information about the letter being conveyed to Lech Walesa during a dissolution ceremony of the Warsaw Pact in Prague on July 1. Both Polish and foreign mass media cited Walesa's Secretary of State Janusz Ziolkowski as elaborating on the message.

The Soviet spokesman also denied that the letter contained suggestions of changes of the to-date security formula included in a Polish-Soviet draft treaty now being prepared.

On Monday evening, the president's press office said the TASS report was true.

Skubiszewski Briefs Journalists on Iran Visit

LD0907093291 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 8—Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski said here on Monday [8 July] that the issue of the sale of one thousand Polish made T-72 tanks never came up during his talks in Tehran.

Skubiszewski, speaking to journalists here Monday after his return from a several-day visit to Iran, said that his talks there were dominated by economic issues, including Poland's interest in Iranian gas deliveries and in the participation in the building of a planned Iran-Europe gas pipeline.

During the visit, the Polish delegation presented to the Iranian side about 800 trade offers which could change Poland's unfavourable trade balance with Iran.

Polish enterprises are ready to export to Iran machine tools, construction equipment, ships, food and chemical raw materials. However, Skubiszewski expressed an opinion that at this moment one should not expect that Iran, recovering after the 8-year long war with Iraq, will invest in Poland.

The Polish foreign minister stressed that Iran is an important state in its region, while Poland is interested in the situation in the Middle East, where it suffered considerable economic losses and where it took part in a number of U.N. peace-keeping missions.

Skubiszewski noted that the visit was to serve the achievement of concrete results as well as "the return to Polish-Iranian relations after a considerably long break." The minister added that he conveyed the Polish president's invitation to the president of Iran to pay a visit to Poland.

Finance Ministry Assesses Inflation, Wages

LD0907100191 Warsaw PAP in English 1925 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 8—Poland's minister of finance reported on Monday [8 July] that the average rise in prices of food and consumers' services in July is assessed at 2.08 per cent while the average net wages rise in six basic production sectors is assesed at 1.08 per cent against the same data published in June.

The actual settlement of accounts for prices and services level as well as wage's increase in percentage terms is to be issued by August 15 by Poland's main statistical office.

New Chief of General Staff Appointed

LD0607163791 Warsaw PAP in English 1543 GMT 5 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 5—The National Defence Committee-the National Security Council debating here on Friday [5 July] under the chairmanship of President Lech Walesa approved the candidature of Vice-Admiral Piotr Kolodziejczyk to the post of the general inspector of Armed Forces, the chief of general staff.

The council accepted a report of the inter-ministerial commission for the reform in the national defence system and positively assessed the proposal to submit to Parliament draft amendments to the law on the universal duty of defence.

The amended law will make it possible to appoint a civilian minister of defence and general inspector of the Armed Forces-chief of general staff.

Parties Consider Election Coalition

AU0807212991 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 5 Jul 91 p 2

[Tomasz Roguski report: "A Citizens Coalition Is Being Formed]

[Text] On 4 July, the presidium that was established during the conference on corruption organized by the Center Accord discussed the subject of election cooperation. Those attending the meeting included Center Accord representatives Jaroslaw Kaczynski, Tadeusz Dziubek, Antoni Tokarczuk, and Jacek Maziarski; National Citizens Committee representatives Zdislaw Najder, Jan Olszewski, and Wojciech Wlodarczyk; Mieczyslaw Gil, chairman of the Citizens Parliamentary Club; Maciej Jankowski, head of Mazowsze region "Solidarity"; Ryszard Zuchowski, chairman of the Citizens Committee Conference Program Commission; Roman Bartoszcze, Henryk Bak, Tadeusz Okrasa, who were representing peasant parties; and Ireneusz Niewiarowski of the "Solidarity" Polish Peasant Party, who attended as an observer.

The presidium appointed working parties. The first, headed by Jan Olszewski, is to analyze the election code and submit a report on it in a few days time. The second, headed by Zdislaw Najder, is to draw up an election program. The outline program prepared by the presidium of the National Citizens Committee was accepted as a basis for discussion. A secretariat was established at the National Citizens Committee, and it is to prepare a citizens election agreement conference scheduled for 28 July. The presidium itself is to meet sooner and will probably hold a meeting next week.

There was no discussion during the meeting of the proposal that the Center Accord, Democratic Union, and Liberal-Democratic Congress put forward a joint list for the Senate elections. Asked about the proposal, Zdislaw Najder said that he thought it unrealistic.

Civic Alliance Congress Elects Steering Council

AU0607175091 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1708 GMT 6 Jul 91

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 6/7/1991—The first congress of the Civic Alliance resumed in Bucharest, on Saturday morning [6 July].

The second day started with the presentation of the Civic Alliance documents: The Program of Economic Reform, the Fundamental Human Rights Charter, the Civic Alliance Charter and the Declaration of National Reconciliation.

Followed debates.

During the Saturday afternoon session of the Civic Alliance congress a Civic Alliance Declaration on the Rights of National Minorities and on Language and Religious Rights was read. The document pleads for guaranteed fundamental rights for all national minorities in consideration of the fact that xenophobic, chauvinist and ultranationalist tendencies have shown in the Romanian society of late.

At the same time, a motion was read whereby the government is asked to grant effective assistance to those affected by the floods in the Republic of Moldova.

Mrs. Marilena Rotaru from the Romanian television suggested the congress to send all advanced countries a document asking them to make their relations with Romania conditional upon the creation of an independent television run by a civic company.

The new Civic Alliance Steering Council was elected including 27 personalities such as Mihai Sora, former minister of education in the first post-totalitarian government, poetess Ana Blandiana, publicist Petre Mihai Bacanu and well-known dissident Doina Cornea.

Independent TV Urged

AU0707124791 Bucharest Programul Unu Radio Network in Romanian 1000 GMT 7 Jul 91

[Text] The proceedings of the Civic Alliance congress resumed in Bucharest this morning. The last day of the congress is devoted to presenting and discussing the party and the program of this political body of the Civic Alliance, as well as to electing the party's national committee.

Presided over by Mr. Nicolae Manolescu, the proceedings began with a message addressed by Mr. Emil Tocaci, National Liberal Party parliamentarian, who wished success to this new political formation on behalf of several opposition parliamentarians. Presenting the party's statute, Mr. Nicolae Manolescu said that it reflects the option for pluralism and democracy, and that the new party rejects the centralist-type pyramid structure.

The program of the political body of the Civic Alliance was presented by Mr. Stelian Tanase, who emphasized that this new party wants to be a catalyst of the opposition and a modern and popular party, without being populist, and it wants to be a credible partner for both the West and Romania's neighbors.

After the list of proposals for the leadership of the national committee of this political body was presented, discussions on the Program and Statute of the Civic Alliance Party began.

Our reporter also informed us that Mr. Victor Rebengiuc read an appeal that was addressed to all international organizations for the promotion of democracy and to all governments in the free world to morally, materially, and politically support the creation of an independent television station in our country, with state television being placed under control.

Party Leadership Elected

AU0707174791 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1601 GMT 7 Jul 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 7/7/1991—The National Committee of the Civic Alliance Party appointed by the congress elected its Steering Committee on Sunday, July 7.

Literary critic Nicolae Manolescu was elected president, with Ioan Paun Otiman, Stelian Tanase and Alexandru Popovici as vice presidents. Other members of the Steering Committee are: Dan Grigore, Nicolae Constantinescu, Nicolae Taranu, George Navon, Alexandru Atanasiu.

Civic Alliance Leader Interviewed

LD0707103191 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 0630 GMT 7 Jul 91

[Text] This week, the Romanian opposition movement, Civic Alliance, formed a party. The reason is that they felt that as a movement they could not act effectively enough. Petre Mihai Bacanu, one of the leaders of the Civic Alliance, gave an interview to Levente Sukosd.

[Begin recording] [Sukosd] What will be the role of the newly formed party? Will it be a kind of counterpoint to the government, the government party?

[Bacanu] In all likelihood it will be a modern, dynamic party, and it will merge into the gradually unifying opposition grouping in the near future. At present, such a unified opposition grouping is the antitotalitarian democratic forum. An alliance also exists between the opposition parties inside and outside Parliament. All this refers to the fact that at the next elections only one candidate will run from each settlement.

[Sukosd] Opinions differ, even within the Civic Alliance, when it concerns how this political party should operate.

[Bacanu] As the party has been formed and separated from the social part of the Alliance, it has become possible for the party to specialize. The Alliance will deal with social problems, while the party, as the other opposition parties, will strive to attain power. Criticism against the government must not stop, for the situation is becoming more and more obvious: There are the communists and the neo-communists on the one side, and those fighting against communism on the other.

[Sukosd] You mentioned the communists. Many people say that the Securitate has infiltrated the newly formed democratic organizations, parties. Are you not afraid that they are also present in the Civic Alliance?

[Bacanu] It is very likely that they have already infiltrated. However, we take good care to ensure they do not get into the leadership of the Alliance and the party. It is a fact that while obscurity around the political police remains, it is very hard to reveal their identity. If a list of the employees of the former secret police is made public, it will reveal that the majority of them have already infiltrated into the over 200 recently formed parties, with the aim of discrediting and splitting the opposition.

[Sukosd] What chance does the Civic Alliance see for changing the situation?

[Bacanu] The only solution is for the political police to be dissolved. Nobody wants to hang or shoot them. It is just that no peace or calm can exist until the issue of the political police has been settled. Unfortunately, it seems that this is exactly what the present leadership does not want. [end recording]

Roundtable Issues 'Declaration' Against Extremism

AU0807142091 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 2 Jul 91 p 2

["Declaration" of the participants in the roundtable on "The Danger of Extremism in Romania" held on 29 June in Bucharest]

[Text] The participants in the roundtable on the issue "The Danger of Extremism in Romania," organized by the National Peasant (Christian-Democratic) Party [PNT-CD] and the Ecological Movement of Romania [MER] declare the following:

1. The danger posed by leftist and rightist extremism is growing at an alarming pace and proportion. 2. The ambiguous policy promoted by certain sectors of the leadership toward the extremist mass media increases the anxiety of Romanian democratic public opinion. 3. The discrimination created through actions that tolerate and encourage xenophobia, chauvinism, anti-semitism, and artificially maintained hatred, through the continuous falsification of our country's history, and through the proportions reached in misinforming and manipulating public opinion, increase internal social and civic tension in a period of profound economic and moral crisis. 4. We believe that leftist and rightist extremism pose a very dangerous diversion from social quiet and from efforts to establish a true democracy in Romania. 5. On a foreign plane, the re-emergence of leftist and rightist extremism result in a discreditation which leads to the isolation of Romania in Europe and throughout the world. 6. The participants in the roundtable on the issue of "The Danger of Extremism in Romania" call on the entire population of the country to seriously think over this serious problem and to join the present declaration. 7. We call on international public opinion and on all democratic governments to support our efforts aimed at facilitating Romania's integration in a united Europe, by establishing a spirit of democratic tolerance in our country.

Editor's Note: The declaration was signed by the representatives of the participant parties and organizations (the PNT-CD, MER, the PNL [National Liberal Party], PRD [Democratic Republican Party], the UCD [Christian Democratic Union], the PDAR [Democratic Agrarian Party of Romania], LRVR [Romanian League of War Veterans], the FDAR [Antitotalitarian Democratic Forum of Romania], the PNER [Romanian National Ecological Party], and the UNOS [National Union of Trade Unions], as well as by writers, journalists, and men of culture and science. Signatures continue to be received at the PNT-CD headquarters (Carol I Boulevard) and the MER headquarters (Alexandru Philipide str. 11), and at the county branches of the two parties.

Federal

Presidency Session Postponed to 10 Jul

LD0907122491 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1204 GMT 9 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG)—A session of the SFRY Presidency which should have been held today has been postponed and will be held tomorrow, the SFRY Presidency Information Service has reported.

An explanation says that the session has been postponed "in order to collect information with a view to gaining comprehensive insight into the implementation of the SFRY Presidency conclusions on the situation in Slovenia, and the agreement with the European Community."

Statement From 8 Jul Session Reported

LD0807232491 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2245 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG)—At a session in Belgrade this evening, the SFRY Presidency discussed reports on the implementation of its conclusions adopted on 4 July concerning the situation in the Republic of Slovenia.

The following statement was issued after the session:

The SFRY Presidency session—presided over by Vice President Branko Kostic in the absence of the president—was attended by the presidents of the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council, the federal secretaries for internal and foreign affairs, and the federal secretary for national defense and his deputy.

On the basis of reports submitted by SFRY Presidency members Bogic Bogicevic and Vasil Tupurkovski, the president of the Federal Executive council, and the secretaries of the relevant federal secretariats, the SFRY Presidency noted that the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] and the relevant federal organs had fully carried out their obligations as outlined in the SFRY Presidency's conclusions of 4 July.

At the same time the SFRY Presidency has concluded that the Republic of Slovenia did not completely fulfill its obligations stemming from the mentioned conclusions of the SFRY Presidency, particularly those relating to the lifting of blockades of YPA units and facilities, the release of all members of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs who were kept in the Republic of Slovenia by force, and deactivization of the territorial defense units and their return to bases.

The SFRY Presidency has also stressed that 2400 [2200 GMT] on 8 July is when the deadline expires for implementation of obligations which representatives of the republic of Slovenia accepted during talks with representatives of the European Community and competent federal bodies in Brioni on 7 July. In this connection, the SFRY Presidency has concluded that SFRY Presidency members Bogic Bogicevic and Vasil Tupurkovski immediately go to the Republic of Slovenia.

The SFRY Presidency is following the newly created situation with anexiety because of possible consequences. It has stressed that great responsibility lies with bodies of the Republic of Slovenia, which are expected to fulfill all obligations that they accepted and thus enable that a peaceful way out of the crisis be found.

The SFRY Presidency has concluded that the chairman of the European Community should immediately be informed about the newly created situation.

The SFRY Presidency has decided to hold a session tomorrow in order to examine the current situation.

Prime Minister Markovic Assesses Brioni Plan

LD0807201191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1804 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG)—The Brioni agreement and the joint declaration drafted by the EC representatives have enabled us to secure a cease-fire and to embark on talks on the future of Yugoslavia, Prime Minister Ante Markovic said in his statement today for Sarajevo TV and TANJUG.

They proceed from the right of the Yugoslavs to decide on their own future. This, of course, is normal. It should not be forgotten that the situation in the country is such as to require new agreements and fresh talks on all aspects of the country's future, without any conditions and on the basis of the principles from the Helsinki final document and the Paris charter on new Europe. These talks should start immediately, by 1 August at the latest, and should focus on all rights, from the right to self-determination to even the norms of international law.

Of concrete importance is the fact that what has been agreed upon corresponds to what the Federal Executive Council [FEC] has been advocating, i.e. the restoration of the borders of the pre-15 June situation. This means that the control of border crossings will be carried out in line with Federal regulations by, as before, the Slovenian police, just as in Macedonia this is done by the Macedonian police.

As for customs duties, Markovic said, it was agreed that the agreement signed on 20 June by the FEC and the Executive Council of Slovenia on the functioning of the customs service would have to be observed and that customs tax would remain part of the Federal revenue. It will be paid into a joint account, to be controlled by both the federal and the republican finance ministers.

Control of air traffic is being established in the full sense so that the control of air traffic for all of Yugoslavia, including the part in Slovenia, is no longer done in a way as done before. That means that over Yugoslavia air traffic is controlled and guaranteed by a competent federal body.

Having listed measures that should be implemented in the forthcoming three months, Markovic said:

Regarding the FEC, a decision was reached today that a program should urgently be drawn up, a timetable, on what should be done at several levels: what should be done to verify documents agreed upon yesterday; what should be done to facilitate coexistence and functioning in the period of these three months, which were accepted as a moratorium, on the basis of which future relations should be agreed—we think that by this we fulfilled the EC condition, one of those three, which says that conflict, the use of force, should be ended; what should be done to suspend the declaration and all decisions for three months; and what should be done to reestablish the functioning of the Presidency through the election of its president and vice president. Now, all three conditions have been fulfilled. Therefore, each part of the system should shoulder its share of responsibilities, including all republics and their leaderships.

We, for our part, hold that, if the time when these negotiations should start is 1 August, then we should immediately start working on all that will enable the functioning of the system at a certain level so that it can function in the forthcoming three months. On the other hand, the FEC is working on that, and it is proposing that this issue and the issue of future relations be discussed at a meeting to be held as soon as possible between the SFRY Presidency; presidents of all republics and republican presidencies; and certainly those functionaries, particularly prime ministers and presidents of republican assemblies, who should overtake concrete duties regarding the functioning of Yugoslavia on the basis of the three-month moratorium. At the same time, it will be necessary to overtake all tasks using the offered support and services from foreign experts to work on the conditions in which completely new relations within Yugoslavia will be set up, but which will also facilitate that once they are constituted as sovereign republics, they can agree at the same time on their future relations at the level of a community to be set up on a long term basis.

We agreed today that there are four issues which are fundamental: the economy, human rights, foreign relations, and military questions. These are the issues on which we must begin work immediately and which should make it possible to begin talks within a very short period which will enable us to utilize the period of three months so that afterward we are not at the beginning—as we are now—but, rather, at the end of an agreement which represents the beginning of a new Yugoslavia, formed on the basis of the agreement and interests of all interested republics.

In reply to a question as to whether that is possible in a situation when certain of its members are leaving the FEC and when the FEC is being attacked from all sides, Markovic said that it is now a matter of agreement. The FEC will propose its solutions. These include establishing the functions of the system in these three months. Establishing the functions of the system also means establishing the institutions of the subsystem [podsistem], because without these institutions the system cannot function.

We believe that, for this reason, the people who, because of the political circumstances which have arisen in Slovenia, have left their posts should return, and this means that the functions of the Yugoslav Presidency should be reestablished in full, as well as the FEC, and we must look at how the Federal Assembly will function, considering that two assemblies have suspended their deputies in the Federal Chamber. This is a matter for agreement, which I hope will be the subject of negotiations by all the relevant factors in the country, certainly by the end of this week.

Replying to a question as to whether this applies to the Army as well, Markovic said: "Of course, this applies to all participants."

The following question was: At the moment, war reports are predominating both in public and in the talks. What about the economy?

The question you ask me is the one about which I spoke yesterday at both the plenary meeting, in the presence of the EC, and for two hours after, when I talked to all of them in what was the most direct contact between us in the FEC and the EC representatives.

Of course, we are aware that the political circumstances, or rather difficulties, have additionally exacerbated the economic situation in the country and that, in fact, it is on the verge of collapse with the possibility of enormous social problems and on the verge of a social explosion. I wanted to warn them that without returning to human problems and every day issues and without the prospects for not just a verbal but also material and financial support, we will hardly be able over the next three months to overcome current erosions. As you can see, the tourist season has been a complete failure in addition to a whole series of other problems.

It is important that they have fully accepted the reality of our situation and that they agreed that, as soon as the situation as outlined in the joint declaration is set up, they will be prepared to talk about their support for us. It was agreed that if the most direct communication between them and us is to be established, the suspension must be lifted from the utilization of the second and third protocol and support secured from the IMF and the Paris Club, as well as additional support from the EC to the level of at least $2 billion.

Markovic was also asked if it was clarified at Brioni whether the right to self-determination implied an automatic international recognition of a state.

It is clear from the document discussed here and from other documents, including the UN Charter and Helsinki and the Paris Charter, etc., that this is not the case. In fact, the right to self-determination is the right which

every nation can and must be allowed to realize but in a democratic way, or rather in a process and within a period of time in which this right could be exercised. Only the right to self-determination, however, provides the possibility of establishing one's own sovereignty. This sovereignty, however, does not imply the status of an international legal entity. International legality can be achieved only when the international public and other countries recognize this international legal entity. All the talks conducted so far with the EC representatives proceed from Yugoslavia as an international legal entity. We have been given a chance, and it is up to us whether we will use the three-month period to ensure that by an agreement on new relations within Yugoslavia that international legal status remains in future.

Jovic Says Peace Depends on Serbia, Croatia

LD0807161891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1606 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG)—A peaceful denouement of the Yugoslav crisis depends on the peaceful and right settlement of relations between Serbia and Croatia, SFRY Presidency member Borisav Jovic told a news conference.

Replying to a question on the possibility of war breaking out if Serbs are not given rights in Croatia, Jovic said: If anything causes a war in Yugoslavia, it will be the insistence of the Croats to secede, because the Serbs do not want to leave Yugoslavia. Everybody should understand that, including Europe, Jovic stressed.

Meets Press on Crisis

LD0807211791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1650 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia will survive, SFRY Presidency member Borisav Jovic told a news conference in Belgrade's International Press Center this afternoon.

The two republics, he added, came out in favor of leaving Yugoslavia to become independent states, but that, of course, does not mean that the whole of Yugoslavia will no longer exist.

Talks are being held with these two republics to find a common language for survival within the same state. Unless this happens, Jovic stressed, Yugoslavia will remain within those borders and with those nations who wish to live in it.

Speaking about yesterday's Brioni meeting, particularly about his talks with the EC mission, Jovic expressed his impression that the mission is resolved to persevere in all guarantees which it had given to the republic of Serbia for its participation in implementing the three well-known points for settling the crisis in Yugoslavia. He recalled that two points were not fully carried out, particularly a point referring to suspension of implementing documents on secession from Yugoslavia.

During the talks with me, Jovic said, the EC mission confirmed its resolve to persevere in implementing these agreements and to provide all guarantees which it gave to Yugoslavia and Serbia for its participation in this important work.

Jovic stated that the talks reiterated the basic principles for resolving the Yugoslav crisis, and the republic of Serbia and the EC were in full agreement over them.

These principles imply: that being of political nature, the Yugoslav crisis can be resolved exclusively through political negotiations and on the basis of respect for every nation's right to self-determination, including the right to secession, which can be carried out only in a regular and constitutional way and for whcih peace must be secured.

The EC mission, Jovic added, paid tribute to Serbia for its firm stand on the mission's standpoints and expressed expectations to see both Serbia and me, in my capacity as member of the SFRY Presidency, persevering in the efforts to restore peace and to work toward a political solution to the Yugoslav crisis on an equal footing and in a constitutional way.

Asked about Serbia's intentions in protecting "the Serbian minority" in Croatia, Jovic said that Serbia did not see Serbs in Croatia as minority. Serbia considers them to be a nation equal in status with the Croat nation and will use all means available to ensure that the Serbian nation realizes its right to self-determination and secession in the same way the Croat nation has done.

Asked if that meant war, Jovic stressed that, at the moment, peaceful means alone, i.e. political talks about Yugoslavia's future, were available. This implies providing a nation with an opportunity to state where it wishes to live, "on this or on the other side of the border if Croatia perseveres in its insistance to secede from Yugoslavia."

"We hope that Europe and all the factors in Yugoslavia will respect the Serbian nation's rights in the same way that they are respecting the rights of the Croatian nation. Of course, if this right cannot be realized, this nation would seek other devices to facilitate it, and Serbia would feel obliged to help it," Jovic stressed.

Asked by journalists to be more precise on the possibility of war, if the rights of Serbs in Croatia are not guaranteed, Jovic said:

"In my view, which is not mine alone, a peaceful outcome of the Yugoslav crisis depends most of all on the correct and satisfactory solution of the problem of relations between the Serbs and Croats—that is, between Serbia and Croatia—if Croatia persists in seceding from Yugoslavia, and for the simple reason that the Serbs in Croatia do not want to leave Yugoslavia.

Respecting the right of nations to self-determination means considering that the Serbs in Croatia want to remain in Yugoslavia, and it is our assessment, and not

only ours, that this could give rise to war in Yugoslavia. This should be clear to all, including Europe, and if anyone wants to avoid war, it is necessary to adhere strictly to the political method of resolving the problems and the right of nations to self-determination."

In reply to the question to what extent he had participated in the adoption of the agreement on Brioni, Jovic said that "no Brioni declaration has been adopted." Texts were prepared, he said, which must be examined and on which the competent organs in Yugoslavia must state their stand.

The declaration could not have been adopted, Jovic stressed, "because it was not the official organs of Yugoslavia which were meeting on Brioni, but the representatives of the Yugoslav organs who were conducting preliminary talks." It is a question, he said, of texts which must be adopted by the interested parties. One of these is Slovenia, because there are commitments which is must fulfill, and the other is the federation, or its competent organs.

"As far as Serbia is concerned, it has no new commitments; it has fulfilled all its obligations. Therefore, no additional agreement is required from it," Jovic stressed.

Asked if negotiations in Yugoslavia over the next three months would focus on the search for ways of separating, Jovic replied that if one or two republics insist on secession, the purpose of the talks would be to formulate a constitutional procedure of their legal separation without conflicts. If, on the other hand, we reach the conclusion that there is a way of staying together, the talks would define the ways of our coexistence.

Asked if Serbs in Salvonija were being armed on a large scale from "official sources," Jovic replied: "The whole world is aware that the problems were first created by the arming of the HDZ [Croatian Democratic Community] and the Croatian people and that we did our utmost to ensure that they disarm. Serious difficulties were encountered because official Croatian authorities rejected our proposal for the disarming to be carried out voluntarily. Back in March, the Yugoslav Presidency rejected a proposal by the Army to carry out the disarming by force. At that time, we warned—and it did happen—that the other side would rightly and inevitably start to arm itself."

Jovic referred to his earlier warnings about paramilitary organizations, adding: "As far as I know, on the Serbian side there are only citizens who are defending their homes, which are being riddled with gunfire every day and are under constant attack from Croatian paramilitary units."

In reference to Slobodan Milosevic's latest speech, Jovic said that "official EC representatives told him yesterday that they had the impression that the speech was received in Europe exceptionally well and that it coincided with their stands on resolving the Yugoslav crisis. They greeted the speech and hoped he would persevere in the same spirit."

Asked about the possibility of an imminent Milosevic-Tudjman meeting allegedly to consider the issue of the borders, Jovic insisted that "the republic of Serbia is of the view that the issue of the borders cannot be resolved on the basis of Milosevic-Tudjman negotiations but only on the basis of direct decisions by the people, i.e. of a nation's right to self-determination. Negotiations can only serve to decide how to organize the nation's self-determination."

If you insist that the right of Serbs in Croatia to self-determination be recognized, will you recognize the same right to Albanians in Serbia, was a question to which Jovic briefly replied: "According to our Constitution, Yugoslav nations are entitled to the right to self-determination."

Jovic was asked to comment on "accusations in the Serbian press against Germany and Austria." As far as I know, he said, remarks are aimed at the two-faced policy—on one side, Yugoslavia's unity is being supported, and on the other, support for seccession is being given. It was sufficiently commented on in the press.

Asked whether at a session of the SFRY Presidency he would vote for the use of the Army in Slovenia to safeguard the integrity of Yugoslavia if such a proposal was put forward, Jovic said that he expected Slovenia to accept the Brioni agreement, which envisages complete exclusion of the use of force. Of course, I am against any use of force, and we should make sure that this does not happen again, but, Jovic added, that primarily depends on achieving an agreement.

Asked whether EC representatives were informed about the violation of rights of Serbs in Slavonija, Jovic replied that he had drawn their attention to the latest developments in Slavonija and that he had informed them about the serious violation of human rights in that part of the country.

I hope that they understood it as being a quite serious breach of the agreement which we reached, and I believe that monitoring of that situation will be the focus of their attention, if an agreement on EC observers in Yugoslavia is reached, Borisav Jovic concluded at the news conference.

Tupurkovski, Bogicevic in Talks With Kucan

LD0907110191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 9 Jul 91

[Text] Presidency members Dr. Vasil Tupurkovski and Bogic Bogicevic began talks in Ljubljana at about 1100 with Milan Kucan, President of the Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia, members of the Slovene Presidency and other top representatives of the Republic of

Slovenia. The aim of the meeting, it has been learned, is to clarify questions in connection with the implementation of the conclusions of the Yugoslav Presidency.

Mesic Very Hopeful About Talks With EC

TA0807101491 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Jul 91 p 2

[Report on an interview with SFRY Presidency President Stipe Mesic by Gid'on Kouts on 7 July; place not given]

[Text] Yugoslavia's President Stipe Mesic [title as published] stated yesterday in an interview with DAVAR that he is very hopeful about the talks between the EC and the central government in Slovenia and believes that the federal Army will evince "common sense" and discipline.

[Kouts] Is there still a chance of upholding the Yugoslav federation?

[Mesic] Croatia and Slovenia decided on sovereignty and have begun the process of seceding from the federation. Nevertheless, dates were not set, and we do not know how the union will be disbanded and what character it will acquire later, whether it will be an alliance of independent states, a union, or a pact. This is not a decision that can be made overnight. Yugoslavia is bound by hundreds of international pacts, and the slate must be swept clean.

[Kouts] What do you think about the sanctions Europe is threatening to impose?

[Mesic] A decision was made in the meeting with the Europeans to impose a three-month moratorium on the implementation of the independence resolutions passed by Croatia and Slovenia. The EC erred in its decision to freeze economic aid to Yugoslavia. Such punitive measures before negotiations are completed are a bad way of doing things.

[Kouts] In view of what the Federal Government termed the Army's independent operations in Slovenia, are you still in control of the Army? Will the Army abide by the agreements that will be reached? Will military force be used if Slovenia does not comply with the ultimatum posed to it?

[Mesic] The military invasion of Slovenia took place before the collective Presidency started operating. We will look into the matter, and if people are found responsible, they will be punished. The "seven-point" document sent to Slovenia is not an ultimatum in the sense that there is no military threat behind it. The dates were presented by Defense Minister Veljko Kadijevic [title as published] and did not have my approval. I believe even the most hard-line elements in the Army will not take independent action on this matter. This would be an unconstitutional act which would spell the end of Yugoslavia.

[Kouts] What about the dispute over the manning of border checkpoints?

[Mesic] Slovenia is sovereign to decide on this. The Yugoslav Government must enter negotiations with Slovenia's Finance Secretariat, which is in charge of custom taxes, so that it may also represent the federation's interests for three months. I am sorry that no decision has been made on war reparations to Slovenia. This is a justified demand, which will have to be negotiated.

[Kouts] Do you approve of the Army's intervention in the ethnic incidents in Croatia?

[Mesic] As far as Croatia is concerned, the troubles were imported by terrorists who came from the outside and dream about a greater Serbia. There is no conflict between Serbs and Croatians. I hope that the Army will soon withdraw from Croatia to its bases. An army should not fulfill police duties.

Federal Official: Slovenia Not Obeying Declaration

AU0807155091 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Olivija Rusovac report]

[Text] The Federal Government today discussed the declaration and the annexes that were agreed on Brioni. Since point six of the annex on the release of all captured persons is not being respected, Federal Justice Minister Vlado Kambovski this morning contacted the ministry of justice of Slovenia and demanded that all captives be released. Since his intervention did not bear fruit, Ante Markovic this afternoon sent a letter to Milan Kucan, president of the Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia, and Lojze Peterle, prime minister of the Slovene Government, in which he warned them that they are not respecting point six of the annex on the release of the captured soldiers.

There are still three of them in captivity. The (?deadline for the implementation) of the agreement that was reached on Brioni expires at midnight. Markovic demands that the agreement reached with the EC be respected. He also says that the Yugoslav People's Army has released all the members of the Territorial Defense that were captured.

The participants in the session today decided to adopt the joint declaration from Brioni. The authorized departments were asked to provide an explanation of certain formulations contained in this declaration.

Defense Spokesman on Obedience To Agreements

AU0807181591 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Mijusko Tomic report]

[Excerpt] Colonel Milan Gvero, spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, held a regular news

conference this afternoon. Mijusko Tomic just arrived at our editorial office and this is what he recorded:

[Begin Gvero recording] The Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] respected each demand and obeyed each deadline set at the SFRY Presidency session. Slovene organs and armed formations have done so only partly and selectively, exclusively at their own discretion.

Slovenia's armed formations have not made possible the resumption of the original situation at the SFRY borders on the (?territory) of Slovenia. Apart from border crossings, they are holding some watch towers under their control as well.

As concerns point two of the decision—and the deadline was 5 July at 1200 [1000 GMT]—they are still blockading a considerable number of barracks and garrisons. In these buildings, that is around them, a persistent and insolent pressure is exerted on YPA members, and calls are persistently made, urging treason and desertion.

A kind of ring was made around a number of barracks at a distance of about 1,000 meters by erecting obstacles so that exits, possible exits for the units, have been closed.

Weapons, military equipment, and facilities of the YPA and the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs have not been given back.

The Slovene territorial defense also holds by force barracks in Skofja Loka, the Rupno warehouse near Slovenska Bistrica, and other minor facilities.

You have been informed that all YPA units have returned to garrison, but the Slovene armed formations not only have not returned to their (?peacetime) locations, but they even say that they are not going to do so. These formations and Slovene organs still have not made possible the free flow of traffic along public roads and in air space. Metal obstacles have been set along several lines of communication: near Brezice, Trebnje, (?Breginj), Ajdovscina, Nanos, Podnanos, and along roads leading to other populated places. They demand that every move by military vehicles be announced in advance, which implies that permits should be issued. They approve of movements of food supply vehicles, when previously announced. The situation with helicopter flights is similar.

Although the deadline for releasing improperly arrested and forcibly detained [zadrzan] YPA members expired on 4 July, they (?above all) released soldiers according to some national and similar criteria, and yesterday they were keeping 91 officers in prison. Although the attitude toward them improved, due to maltreatment and an extremely inhuman attitude which lasted continuously (?until) they were brought to Mirna-Dob prison, as well as due to unlawful imprisonment, the officers started hunger strikes yesterday.

Most of you have probably been informed that the head of the Supreme Command Headquarters [nacelnik staba vrhovne komande] issued a demand last night that YPA members should be released unconditionally and as soon as possible. General of the Army Kadijevic warned that if this demand is not met, the Supreme Command Headquarters will make a decision on its own and carry out a combat operation on the territory of Slovenia in order to protect the lives and dignity of YPA members. The demands of the Supreme Command Headquarters have been met and the YPA members released. Today at about 1400 [1200 GMT], they were in Novo Mesto and our helicopters will transport them from there to their units.

As concerns the joint declaration which was discussed at Brioni yesterday and whose contents and other elements are known to you, I would point out that it enables further activity (?of those who are interested) so that political problems should be solved politically without unilateral decisions—calmly, democratically, and without acts of force by any side. In this connection, as it has always done, the Army will respect the decisions of constitutionally authorized organs.

It is known to you, however, that the joint declaration should be discussed and adopted by the SFRY Presidency, the Federal Executive Council, and the Slovene Assembly. The role of the declaration in solving the present situation is certainly conditioned on the acceptance and [word indistinct] compliance to adopted obligations. As announced, the head of the Supreme Command Headquarters, General of the Army Veljko Kadijevic will take part in the expanded SFRY Presidency session this evening. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Slovenia Warned To Release Secretariat Members

LD0807170391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1521 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG)—According to the Federal Executive Council [FEC] Information Secretariat, Federal Internal Affairs Secretary Petar Gracanin today told the FEC that Mirko Jokic, Dragoljub Kovacevic, and Predrag Jankovic, members of the Federal Internal Affairs Secretariat [SSUP], are still being held in the Bob na Mirni camp.

The FEC noted that all interventions and efforts so far to secure the release of the SSUP members had failed and that the Executive Council of the Republic of Slovenia should be reminded in sharp terms of its obligations from the joint declaration drawn up together with the EC representatives on Brioni on 7 July.

If the SSUP members are not released immediately, the Slovene side will be seen as refusing to observe Annex One, Point Six, of the joint declaration, which calls for the release of all those captured in Slovenia.

The Yugoslav People's Army has released all the Slovene Territorial Defense members it captured and has carried out its obligations under Annex One, Point Six of the joint declaration.

Slovenia Releases Captured Army Officers

LD0807145191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG)—Representative of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense Col. Milan Gvero stated today at a news conference that the officers who were captured in Slovenia were released today. According to him, at around 1400 these officers were in Novo Mesto, from where they were being transported to their units by helicopters.

Col. Gvero also stated that the cease-fire agreement was mainly observed yesterday and today.

Commander Appeals to Slovenes for Troops' Security

LD0807185491 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1452 GMT 8 Jul 91

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Ljubljana, 8 Jul (TANJUG)—The new commander of the Ljubljana corps, Major General Jovan Pavlov, has addressed the citizens and leadership of the Republic of Slovenia via Radio Slovenia.

Gen. Pavlov stated "that he can responsibly claim that the members of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] in the Ljubljana corps are consistently observing the existing cease-fire agreement in accordance with the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the Brioni agreements. However, even after the agreements reached, we are getting well-founded information and evidence from members of the Ljubljana corps and members of their families, that members of the police and territorial defense of the republic of Slovenia are not observing the agreed cease-fire and that, in various ways, that are exerting pressure on members of the YPA and on members of their families."

"Even after the agreement reached," the commander of the Ljubljana corps said, "we are registering numerous attacks on YPA buildings. Supplies to YPA units are commands are still hampered and telex links of the Ljubljana corps command via the PTT network have still not been connected. We are particularly dismayed that members of the YPA, in particular officers, have not been guaranteed the personal freedom and security to carry out freely their personal and official tasks on the territory of Slovenia. The psychological propaganda methods of frightening and blackmailing members of officers' families continue.

I would like to believe that the claims of the representatives of the political authorities of the republic of Slovenia pronounced in the most responsible places—namely, that they want peace, a democratic solution to all conflict, and a reciprocal cessation of all forms of provocation—are sincere and serious. Unfortunately, these publicly stated promises must be confirmed in practice, which has not yet happened. This is why I am appealing in this way to the leadership of the republic of Slovenia and all citizens to do all that they can to ensure the genuine social and personal security of members of the YPA and their families just as for all other citizens, if they really want peace, mutual regard, and respect to prevail in Slovenia. I am sure that this is an important condition for the success of the political negotiations at the highest level in Yugoslavia. To this end, I would like us all to return as soon as possible to carrying out our regular tasks and, in our future work and relations, to show maximum mutual tolerance and respect," the commander of the Ljubljana corps, Maj. Gen. Jovan Pavlov, concluded.

Last Federal Police Group Returns From Slovenia

LD0807215291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2027 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, Jul 8 (TANJUG)—The last group of 16 members of the federal police returned to Belgrade from Slovenia today, shortly after 1900. They arrived together with five Yugoslav People's Army servicemen and three wounded soldiers, who had been held at the Metlika barracks. A military airplane brought them to the Army airport in Batajnica near Belgrade.

In a brief statement at the airport, Federal Police Commander Ratomir Simic said that the federal police were sealed off in Army barracks in Maribor for 12 days. None of them was killed or injured, but during their stay in Slovenia they were maltreated by members of the Slovene Armed Forces. According to the commander, the barracks were a constant target, occasionally machine gunned, while two helicopters of the Yugoslav People's Army were downed. "We were betrayed by Army officers, mostly Slovenes, but there were Croats who surrendered entire units", Simic said.

International

Markovic: EC Support Talks, Brioni Linked

LD0807175291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1716 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG)—The EC is prepared to discuss support for Yugoslavia as soon as the state of affairs set out in the joint Brioni declaration is established, Prime Minister Ante Markovic stated to Sarajevo Television and TANJUG.

By direct contacts, Markovic explained, we would not only achieve utilization again of the second and third protocols, but we would also gain support from the IMF and the Paris Club, as well as additional support from the EC to the level of at least $2 billion.

FEC Proposes Reestablishing Bodies' Functions

LD0807175791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1743 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG)—Now, when all three conditions set by the EC have been fulfilled, each part of the system should take over its share of duties, Federal Prime Minister Ante Markovic said in a statement to Sarajevo TV and TANJUG today.

The Federal Executive Council will offer its solutions, which include reestablishing functions of the system in the forthcoming three months, Markovic explained, adding that all those who left their functions due to political circumstances in Slovenia should return to them.

The functioning of the SFRY Presidency should be reestablished in whole, and we should see how to make the Federal Assembly function, Markovic noted.

FEC Endorses Parts of Brioni Agreement

LD0807173691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1636 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG)—At its session today, the Federal Executive Council [FEC], presided over by Ante Markovic, was acquainted with the joint declaration drawn up with EC representatives on 7 July on Brioni, a statement from the FEC Information Secretariat says.

The FEC has endorsed those parts of the joint declaration whose realization falls within the competence of the FEC and Federal organs of administration and has established concrete measures and activities for their implementation.

The FEC concluded that, with the agreement reached on a moratorium on applying the decisions of the Slovenian and Croatian Assemblies, there is no need for carrying out restrictive measures on the monetary system and policies, and it has recommended to the council of governors of the National Bank of Yugoslavia that it should withdraw its decisions on the temporary exclusion of the National Bank of Croatia and the National Bank of Slovenia from the circulation of primary money issue, and for the duration of the moratorium they should remain a part of the single monetary system and single monetary policy for the whole territory of Yugoslavia.

The FEC has asked the competent government departments to prepare for tomorrow's session measures and activities for the normal functioning of the system of the country for the next three months to create conditions by 1 August at the latest for talks to begin on the future relations in the Yugoslav community, as envisaged by the joint declaration.

Drnovsek Comments on Brioni Meeting

AU0807165591 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1330 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] [Begin Drnovsek recording] The negotiations were very hard and lasted for a long time—15 hours altogether. The EC delegation, that is to say the ministers' troika, obviously arrived with well-defined stands and with a prepared proposal for resolving our crisis. They stressed—that is to say they judged—that yesterday's meeting was probably the last chance for preventing a general conflict, general civil war in Yugoslavia. They stated this officially during the sessions and this is what they judged when I spoke with them informally during the breaks. Therefore, they really placed exceptional significance on this meeting, and they also got extremely involved in it. Netherlands Minister Van der Brook was especially involved in it and I think that from the EC side, he led those talks very well.

To assess the result of the talks, I would say that with yesterday's agreement— which of course must be endorsed by the Slovene Assembly—Slovenia received significant assurances for peace. We received assurances from the EC and behind those standpoints the United States also stand. This was clearly stated, and a consultation between the EC and the United States was also carried out beforehand. It was stated very openly that if Slovene delegation refuses such proposals, then we should no longer count on Europe. If we accept them, the EC is willing to cooperate with everything that they offered in the first place—they would immediately send observers, various supervising commissions, and all expert and technical help in negotiations. Therefore, we think that our problem has been significantly internationalized, and we were given fairly wide (?guarantees) that Slovenia will no longer be left to its own devices, and that it can count on such support in the future.

I think that the Slovene delegation also succeeded in preserving all essential elements of the sovereignty that has been achieved so far. The approach taken in the previous three points of the minister's troika and in the previous two discussions which was in principle accepted, that in the next three months the status of Slovenia should finally be resolved with negotiations, has been criticized in a way. They respect Slovenia's decision about its independence. We do not negotiate this decision—the decision on our independence—we only negotiate the manner in which the mutual relations with the rest of Yugoslavia will be resolved, and in this matter the Europeans will try to offer their full support, and financial, economic, legal, and any other technical assistance.

GDR Weapons Reportedly Delivered to Republics

LD0807165991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1500 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Bonn, July 8 (TANJUG)—Weapons from the former German Democratic Republic's arsenal were

delivered to individual Yugoslav republics via Hungary, Bundestag Deputy Christian Schmidt told TANJUG's special reporter Dusan Reljic in Bonn on Monday.

Schmidt is the representative of the Bavarian Christian Social Union in the German Parliament's Foreign Policy Committee.

'Based on the information at my disposal, mostly Kalashnikov automatic guns and Markov pistols were delivered,' Schmidt said.

The deal, completed before the unification of Germany on October 2, was, according to Schmidt, carried out by Hungarian firms, after which the weapons entered Yugoslavia through illegal channels.

Schmidt said he suspected the funds earned from the deal had not gone to the state treasury of the former East Germany but into private hands.

The Federal Republic of Germany's Defence Ministry said that it had not delivered any arms to the Yugoslav Republics of Slovenia and Croatia from the former German Democratic Republic's military stocks.

'From the time that we took over responsibility on October 3, after the unification of Germany, no weapons or ammunition of the former National People's Army was delivered to anyone,' German Defence Ministry Press Spokesman Lt.-Col. Frank Salis told TANJUG's special reporter.

Asked whether German Armbrust anti-tank missiles were sold to Slovenia, as certain Belgrade newspapers have claimed, Salis said that such weapons were not included in the equipment of the German Armed Forces and that it could therefore not have been delivered.

'Of course, I cannot speak on behalf of the German industry, but I myself am not familiar with weapons of such a name,' he said.

Several Yugoslav firms have tried to buy weapons in West Germany in the past year, as TANJUG's reporter has learned from informed German circles, but the Defence Ministry did not give its approval for the conclusion of such deals.

Loncar Holds Second Meeting With Soviet Envoy

LD0807221591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1947 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 8 (TANJUG)—The talks which I had these days in Belgrade, Zagreb and Llubjlana convinced me of the importance of the Soviet stand on the [words indistinct] of the wholeness and the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia.

This was set out at the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry by special envoy of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Kvitsinskiy, in talks with Yugoslav Federal Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar.

Kvitsinskiy, as special envoy of the Soviet president, met over the past few days with Presidency President Stipe Mesic and the presidents of Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia.

In his second meeting with Loncar, at the end of his visit to Yugoslavia, Kvitsinskiy, obviously supplied with exhaustive information about the Yugoslav crisis, pointed out that it was of the utmost importance for Soviet support to single Yugoslavia to continue consistently. He said that the Soviet Union is very interested in the internal development in Yugoslavia to be guided towards the overcoming the present problems through peaceful and democratic means.

Loncar on this occasion highly assessed the stand of the Soviet Union and the statements of Soviet President Gorbachev on support to single Yugoslavia. He similarly assessed the other activities of the Soviet Union towards the most important factors of European and world policy in connection to the situation in Yugoslavia.

Loncar and Kvitsinskiy agreed that the disintegration of the multi-national states in Europe and the strengthening of secessionist tendencies would seriously jeopardize the positive processes of European security and cooperation and peace on the European continent.

Kvitsinskiy on Crisis 'Internationalization'

LD0907105191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1007 GMT 9 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 9 (TANJUG)—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's special envoy Yuliy Kvitsinskiy said on Tuesday that the Soviet Union "has always opposed internationalization of the Yugoslav crisis and outside interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs."

"We believe that the international community should help Yugoslavia resolve its problems, not interfere in its internal affairs," Kvitsinskiy told TANJUG at the end of a visit to Yugoslavia.

During the visit, the Soviet first deputy foreign minister handed Gorbachev's message to Federal Prime Minister Ante Markovic and met with President of the Yugoslav Presidency Stjepan Mesic, Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar, and presidents of the republics of Serbia, Croatia, and Slovenia—Slobodan Milosevic, Franjo Tudjman, and Milan Kucan.

Kvitsinskiy expressed his country's wish for the preservation of Yugoslavia and said that the "Yugoslav peoples should find a settlement of their internal problems within the frameworks of the country's integrity and through a peaceful dialogue."

He disagreed with the view that the Soviet Union's participation in the international community's involvement in the Yugoslav crisis came too late.

"We have been in contact with our Yugoslav friends from the very outbreak of the crisis. Our attitude in all

international forums where we participated was one of support to the course the Yugoslav authorities considered useful and good," said Kvitsinskiy.

Austria's Vranitzky Meets Slovenia's Drnovsek

AU0607182091 Vienna ORF Television Network in German 1730 GMT 6 Jul 91

[Margaretha Kopeinig report]

[Text] [News announcer Danielle Spera] Today Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky met with Janez Drnovsek, Slovenia's representative in the State Presidency. Drnovsek said that Slovenia hopes to get Europe's support in mastering its future problems.

[Kopeinig] Chancellor Vranitzky stressed that violent clashes should be avoided in shaping Yugoslavia in a new way. Diplomatic recognition of Slovenia and Croatia is considered a possibility by Austrian foreign policy.

[Begin Vranitzky recording] This option of diplomatic recognition could become a very realistic one. [end recording]

In his efforts to safeguard the cease-fire in Slovenia, Slovene politician Drnovsek fully counts on the European institutions.

[Begin Drnovsek recording, in English with superimposed German translation] Slovenia would like to have the support of the European institutions in the next negotiations. [end recording]

Slovenia

Kucan's News Conference Statement Reported

AU0807182891 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1525 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Statement by Slovene President Milan Kucan at a news conference at Cankar Hall in Ljubljana—live]

[Text] Good day. Respected ladies and gentlemen: You know the declaration that was proposed at Brioni yesterday. I would like to tell you first of all that a great effort was invested in the declaration and the two annexes by the three ministers of the Twelve, and to a great extent by all other participants in the talks. From our Slovene point of view I would like to pay them fitting tribute and express our thanks.

Perhaps I could easily say here that a decision between peace and war was again being made yesterday. Under the circumstances in which Slovenes live—and not only the Slovenes but a large part of Yugoslavia and Europe—the circumstances that are neither war nor peace, this means a great deal. The Slovene Assembly will definitely decide on this. You know this. The way it decides, it will assume the responsibility for what occurs after its decision.

Will the assembly accept it? By accepting it, the assembly will obtain the opportunity for matters to begin developing not under the threat of the violence of war, uncontrolled and unrestrained in our circumstances, but along the way of agreement, and in a parliamentary and diplomatic way.

The decision on this is a decision between a democratic road and war and chaos. A decision for a democratic road is also a decision for a speedier international recognition of Slovene independence.

Furthermore, I think that we can easily say that this is an offer by the European Community and the CSCE states. Through this declaration and this offer, they said how, why, and on what principles they are prepared to become involved, especially with their people, their knowledge, and their institutions to help to unravel the Yugoslav crisis without war, in a peaceful way, along a democratic road, and to help establish future relations among the Yugoslav peoples.

It is obviously clear that they did not come here merely at the invitation of the Yugoslav Government, as it is formally stated, but also in their own interest. The matters that happened here on the Austrian and Italian borders, literally on the borders, with rockets and bombs, happened in the heart of Europe and threatened European security and peace. Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav Government, is a signatory of the Helsinki Final Act, which among other things contains an obligation by the states to refrain from acts endangering European peace and security.

They told us that this was a package offer. It was up to us, all the Yugoslav sides, to accept it: in this case their involvement and help follows. If we do not accept it, they consider themselves absolved of any responsibility to get involved in the unraveling of the Yugoslav crisis, and consider that their mission was superfluous and both the Twelve and other European institutions should withdraw.

I further think that we may say that this is one of the first examples of a European way of settling crises and conflicts, emanating from the Paris Charter. European countries have begun to build this system in the interest of their own peace and security.

Speaking from the Slovene viewpoint, this declaration and the annexes are not ideal. They constitute an equilibrium of interests possible at this moment. Several interests are in conflict. An equilibrium has been established which does not solve the problem. However, it makes it possible to make a beginning to solving the problem not with means of war but with negotiations. Anyhow, negotiations follow any war. This merely means that another terrible stage in solving conflicts is thus omitted.

There are some advantages, of course. The Slovene problem has been internationalized through this declaration. There is a guarantee by the European Community, the Twelve, in the well-known declaration that in case the violence of war is again unleashed against Slovenia, an automatic recognition will follow. I think this is the most important safety catch. Furthermore, this guarantee is no longer channeled through the arbitration of Yugoslavia's Presidency, even though this declaration has made it responsible for control over the Army, but through international arbitration.

I further think that this declaration has established Slovenia as a European negotiator, and, even if not completely and fully, as an international subject acting in these negotiations. I think that after three months, Slovenia will move much more easily and more closely to its emancipation, which it will reach through a peaceful way, as we promised our people and as is inscribed in our declarations and our document: We do not want our independence at the expense of others' interests, at the expense of others' equal rights, or by harming others, which also means at the expense of endangering European peace.

Most of you, together with us, have witnessed these war days. There indeed was no need to respond with war to this Slovene proclamation of independence, which from a strictly formal point of view is indeed a unilateral act, but not a violent one. Once war came, the Slovenes demonstrated that they can defend their freedom and independence. I must say that had there been no such resistance by the Slovenes, there would also be no declaration, and peace would be much further away than it is now and war would still be here.

Of course one cannot pass over all this, as if there had been no war in Slovenia; I think that this danger is still present. War has occurred. Only the firing has ceased. The consequences of all this are present, and of course this remains in the Slovenes' awareness. At the same time this is the moral support, which is very important, on which the Slovene negotiators—in case the assembly accepts this platform—will be able to base their activities.

It was agreed today among the Slovene Assembly parties that the Slovene Assembly would discuss it on Wednesday, which is to say the day after tomorrow. Thank you.

Kucan Contacts Federal Presidency on POWs Status

LD0807190391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1750 GMT 8 Jul 91

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Ljubljana, 8 Jul (TANJUG)—Slovene President Milan Kucan today sent a letter to the SFRY Presidency referring to the issue of prisoners of war.

Recalling that Point Six of Annex One of the joint declaration which was adopted on Brioni yesterday stipulates that all prisoners of war, i.e. captives, should be released as soon as possible but not later than midnight on 8 July, Kucan stresses that the Slovenian Presidency two days ago warned of a difficult position of the Slovenian soldiers who are doing their national service in the units and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] all over Yugoslavia. Kucan says that, according to information at his disposal, there is a large number of Slovenian soldiers and officers, including Major General Marjan Vidmar, who are in prisons or being kept isolated within YPA barracks. They are exposed to a constant moral and physical pressure. Many personal confessions of soldiers, officers, and parents have revealed that the soldiers live under unbearable conditions, Kucan said.

"In light of the YPA aggression on the Republic of Slovenia, the newly created situation, the new Slovenian laws, and the international military law, a question has arisen, the letter says: Are not all Slovenian recruits who are doing their national service in the YPA "prisoners of war?" A question has also arisen: On which legal and moral bases are they pushed into armed actions against the Republic of Slovenia?

Hence, the Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia demands that all Slovenian soldiers and officers who were put into prison after 25 June be released by 2400 on 8 July [2200 GMT, 7 July]. The Slovene Presidency also calls on the SFRY Presidency to reconsider carefully the status of the Slovenian citizens who are doing their national service in the YPA. Namely, according to the present laws of the republic of Slovenia, national service for these recruits is seven months, and for the majority of them that period of time has expired, i.e. they should be released from the Army, the letter concludes.

Slovene Leaders View Brioni Declaration

LD0807215991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2023 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, July 8 (TANJUG)—The declaration on the peaceful resolution of Yugoslavia's crisis adopted on the Brioni island last night, according to President of the Republic of Slovenia Milan Kucan, is not ideal, yet it represents what he assesses as the beginning of solving the problem.

At today's press conference, attended also by other Slovenian leaders, Kucan added that 'the Slovenian problem has been internationalized' by the Brioni declaration.

The 'Twelve' guaranteed, said Kucan, that in case 'another aggression on Slovenia takes place,' Slovenia shall be recognized automatically.

Kucan admitted that the proclamation of the Republic of Slovenia's independence from the Yugoslav federation on June 25 was a unilateral act. But, added he, this

was not an act of aggression, and hence any responding by force had been unnecessary.

Dr France Bucar, president of the Slovenian Parliament, unlike Kucan, assessed the stands presented in the Brioni declaration as very rigorous relative to the Republic of Slovenia.

'On the Brioni island, there were unilaterally dictated terms rather than negotiations... Slovenia was demanded to surrender or come into a position tantamount to surrender,' said Dr Bucar.

Dr Bucar said that Slovenia had received no guarantees that it would not be attacked.

Dr Janez Drnovsek, member of the Yugoslav State Presidency from Slovenia, who had not attended the three latest sessions of the Federal State Presidency, rejected the assertions that the Brioni declaration 'was dictated by Europe.'

Slovenian Leaders Deny Brioni Split

LD0807180891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1719 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 8 Jul (TANJUG)—The Slovene Assembly will deliberate on the declaration adopted last night on Brioni on 10 July, but this does not affect the deadlines for implementing the activities enumerated in the annexes of the declaration. The deadlines are a matter for the republican Presidency and government, it was stated at a news conference by Milan Kucan, Janez Drnovsek, France Bucar, Lojze Peterle, and Dimitrij Rupel.

The participants in the discussion said that Slovenia is prepared to keep to the deadlines but said that there are also certain technical difficulties. The Slovene leaders denied the claims of Slovene Television that the five-member delegation on Brioni was divided, more precisely that Peterle, Bucar, and Rupel were unyielding, unlike Kucan and Drnovsek, who were apparently ready to compromise. Whatever the case, all five are saying of the declaration that its adoption constitutes a choice between peace and war.

If the Assembly endorses it, Slovenia will have the opportunity to begin the realization of its independence by peaceful means with the involvement of European mechanisms, the EC, and the CSCE. If this fails, the European institutions would have reason to withdraw and divest themselves of responsibility for the events in Yugoslavia.

Rupel Comments on Brioni Agreement

AU0807153491 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 0825 GMT 8 July 91

[Interview with Slovene Foreign Minister Dimitrij Rupel by Vito Avgustin—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Rupel—monitored in progress] I have probably rejected a large number of interviews, so that we have not made any statement up to the very end. At the end our President Kucan said what had to be said on behalf of the entire delegation.

As you know, in addition to President Kucan, the delegation comprised President Bucar, Premier Peterle, Drnovsek, and me. In the morning our delegation first met with the Troika. At this meeting we explained our views on the overall Yugoslav crisis, and we reiterated the matters that we had discussed earlier. As you know, Kucan and I have been in Zagreb twice and conducted talks with the Troika.

Now we have told each other some of the latest matters. The Troika explained some of its own views on the crisis, considering the latest documents—especially The Hague document and the document of Prague, which is to say the CSCE.

We then took a short break, and afterwards we conducted talks with federal government representatives. Some hitches appeared there. It had been said that we would talk with Markovic and Mesic alone, but then a large number of our federalists entered the room in which we had gathered. In addition to those mentioned, there was Brovet; Presidency members Bogic Bogicevic and Tupurkovski; Mr. Kostic, who also is a member of the Presidency; Mr. Loncar; Mr. Gracanin—in short, a considerable number of people.

I must say that Mr. Markovic then opened these talks in a way that to me appeared completely improper. He had a kind of questionnaire in front of him, and he required a yes or no answer. Will we hand over customs? Yes or no? Will we allow the Army to withdraw home? Yes or no? And so forth.

We said that we were of course not going to hold the talks in this way, because this means setting an ultimatum for us, and that we had been assured that these were to be negotiations, but this is not negotiations, it is an ultimatum. We want to talk without conditions being set. As soon as we mentioned (?this) ... I must say, I would really give the highest marks to President Kucan, who with extreme patience and extreme sagacity conducted this meeting. [sentence as heard]

We then met the Troika once again. At this meeting, the Troika had a plan ready for a treaty or an agreement. Before that we helped in the drafting. They sent us a draft. We looked at it, we made our remarks, and so forth. The first draft that the Troika communicated to us was rather harsh, or rather very poor, to be very frank, because it was very much under the influence of Markovic's views.

We then essentially redrafted two (?or three) points. Well, at the evening meeting with the Troika we got a new document which contains... [changes thought] I think this document will be published or has been

published, I don't know. It has a part stating the principles, and two annexes. The first annex is quite specific, as to what happens at the borders, what happens with customs, what happens with one thing and another, and the second annex refers chiefly to the mediators or rather observers who are to come to Ljubljana or Yugoslavia, what the regime will be, what should be done, and so forth: it is a technical document.

We had many reservations, of course, about this formal proposal drafted by the Troika on the basis of its talks with the federalists. I must say that some of the most dangerous ideas were then eliminated. The Troika's task was to find a compromise. It met us somewhat half-way, partly wanting to please Markovic.

Finally, with great, great efforts by our delegation, I may say, which worked in an exceptionally harmonious and united way, in a very concentrated manner—we had intensive talks all the time, and we had (?precise and close contacts)—we arrived at the contents of the document. It contains one point that is very important for us, in my opinion. The customs officials at the border are Slovene.

Second, as regards the border area [zeleni pas], we will make a transition to the European standard during the three-month period. During these three months, negotiations will be conducted on how to reach the European standard along the border, which means a border not guarded by the Army but guarded by police only.

Well, then there are some other points. Some of them are not the best. For instance, I do not know: there will probably be great polemics, great doubts about, for instance the return of captured goods or vehicles and arms of the Yugoslav People's Army. Well, I think we reached agreement on the return of prisoners. The document says that the parties to the quarrel must release prisoners on both sides, and I think the deadline expires at midnight tonight, which is to say in some 20 hours. Well, you will see this document and you will be able to judge.

In general it was made clear by our side that the document is a proposal that we will have to submit to the assembly, because of course we have no authority to change in any way the resolutions of the Slovene Assembly, although of course the entire world has now made a decision about us. We have no such authority and of course this has to be endorsed by the assembly. This will now happen in a day or two.

[Avgustin] So that main point, which was in some doubt—at least TANJUG reported it in a very loose way—that the situation of 25 June applies only to the protection of the border area, leaves no question about the sovereignty of Slovenia.

[Rupel] No. We have defended our sovereignty. We have our people on the border. We are keeping our sovereignty. We now have—of course this is according to the proposal as it is now, and the assembly will make the final decision—we now have a three-month period during which to arrange all the matters with Yugoslavia and after this three-month period we are free. We will do this under international control, under the supervision of international forces. We can no longer be victims of a sudden invasion or attack or an uncontrolled intervention because the whole world has now turned its eyes on us. We now have international control, we have observers. I think this is the chief achievement: that we have obtained the internationalization of this dispute and that we now have recognition of our identity, our international identity by Europe. They negotiated with us.

[Avgustin] This is a de facto recognition of Slovenia.

[Rupel] De facto. We may say so. [passage omitted]

President Kucan Comments on Independence

PM0807090491 Paris LE MONDE in French 7-8 Jul 91 p 3

[Interview with Slovenian President Milan Kucan by Patrice Claude in Ljubljana on 5 July]

[Text] Ljubljana—Few or no shots heard during the day, numerous barriers removed, the blockade of federal Army barracks by the Slovenian territorial guard virtually lifted too, 2,000 federal soldiers taken as "prisoners of war" released and sent home in special trains, one third of the 30,000 men of the Slovenian guard demobilized on Ljubljana's orders—there were growing signs of detente in Slovenia on Sunday morning when the European troika was preparing to return to Belgrade.

The streets of Ljubljana, the capital, had returned to their normal state on Friday 5 July—the stores were open, there were crowds of pedestrians and traffic jams at all the red lights. Only the civil service district still looked like Fort Chabrol, all the access roads still blocked by barriers and armed men. There is therefore some easing of tension, but the war of words, disinformation, and propaganda is happily continuing between Ljubljana and Belgrade, with the two capitals stepping up mutual accusations of insincerity and betrayal of the cease-fire agreements.

In an interview with LE MONDE, Slovenian President Milan Kucan, a small, calm man who spoke in moderate terms, tried to counter the wild statements made by some of his ministers. For this former apparatchik of the Slovenian Communist Party—50-year old Mr. Kucan has spent his career in the party and has never engaged in any professional activity other than trade union or political activity—"negotiations with Belgrade are still possible."

The president, always impeccable in his gray suits, announced to us a meeting "at the highest level" on Saturday 6 July "between the representatives of the federal republic and the Slovenian leadership," in other words, himself. Two special envoys from the central

government in Belgrade arrived in Ljubljana on Friday evening to draw up the agenda for the meeting and to decide on its location. Mr. Kucan merely told us that it could not take place "either in Belgrade or in Ljubljana, but only on neutral ground."

Is this a sign of the distrust which has been established between the two capitals? Yes, "after the war which has been imposed on us," Slovenia's first democratically elected president added, "things will never be the same again between us." The model for relations envisaged for the future by Mr. Kucan—the "only realistic one" he emphasized several times during the interview—is precisely the model put forward by the EC: "An economic community based on mutual interest between sovereign republics with the possibility of slow integration at political level." No preferential union "with Croatia or any other republic.... In the same way as the Slovenian people formed an association with other peoples to form Yugoslavia in the past, they now wish to separate from them.... The international community must understand that Yugoslavia will never be the same again, that it can no longer exist on its former ideological and structural foundations. It is still possible to negotiate the terms of a separation by consensus and to announce the establishment of this economic community based on mutual interest which we want.... But do not try to use force against us!"

At all events, the president is sure that "Slovenia cannot be crushed by arms. Its independence is inevitable because it is based on the right of peoples to self-determination." "I hope," he nonetheless added, aware of the constant risk of the political situation getting out of hand with an ensuing full-scale military invasion, "that we will not share the fate of the Kurds and that the international community will not wait until we are crushed by fragmentation bombs before it takes action." Already the dead (around 50 in all), the wounded, and the economic damage inflicted on the small republic—assessed by the Slovenian assembly at around 25 billion francs—are having profound effects. The Slovenian president does not believe that the Army is divided on the question of intervention. "The general staff is united and showing ideological solidarity," he said. Nor does he believe in the hypothesis of a military coup d'etat last week when the Army intervened in Slovenia without permission from the collective Presidency. In his view, "the Army has always been like that, has always made autonomous decisions. It is both an ideological Army and a political force which deems itself worthy of acting as arbiter."

This is not far removed from the theory held by the Ljubljana press that the collective Presidency, weaker than ever, is now the hostage of the military. This is a situation which would explain the harshness of the ultimatum issued by Belgrade to Slovenia on Thursday. At all events, that ultimatum did not make matters any better. "What is the purpose of this new blackmail?" Mr. Kucan asked. "As far as I know, we have not been militarily defeated. We are not a province of Belgrade either. So? Is this martial language aimed at turning a military defeat into victory? It is important to remember that we had already proposed some of the eight points in the ultimatum."

The Agreement with the Troika

Without abandoning his calm attitude, the president hinted that the federal government's other demands are unacceptable. "For us, there is still just one point to be settled and that is recognition of our independence. We are prepared to discuss that," he said emphatically, "with Yugoslavia and with the European Twelve in the framework of the agreement concluded with the troika." But did that agreement not make provision for freezing the whole process of accession to independence for three months, he was asked? In these conditions, how is it possible to justify the Slovenian territorial guards' seizure of control at the border posts with Italy and Austria? How should the statement by his information minister that the Yugoslavian federation no longer has any common border with those countries be interpreted? Mr. Kucan hesitated for a split second. "Strictly speaking it is difficult to say that because Yugoslavia is still an international entity."

According to him, the agreement concluded under the auspices of the troika can be interpreted in different ways. "Belgrade is pretending to believe that our declaration of independence, our very act of independence is thus suspended. Others are saying that it is the implementation of our constitutional law on sovereignty which has been annuled. The right interpretation, the one which we put to the troika and which has been accepted by it, is that the agreement suspends any new measure to implement our independence for three months. That is all."

Contrary to what many people think, the president continued, "the border posts have never been controlled by the federal Army. That Army was stationed a little further away in what is called the green strip (1 or 2 km from the previous front line—LE MONDE editor's note). The customs posts have always been held by Slovenians and by the Slovenian police. We have not created a new situation. It is the federal Army which has tried to change things by trying to take control of the border posts without any institutional basis for so doing." Thus the question of Yugoslavian sovereignty, which has been absent from the customs posts for some weeks, was skillfully avoided by our interlocutor.

Mr. Kucan might agree to repay to Belgrade the duty levied on goods intended for the Yugoslav federation but Slovenia would obviously keep the revenue on its own trade. However, there is no question of envisaging the return of the red star—symbol of defeated communism but also of a moribund federalism—on the uniforms of the Slovenian customs officers.

DELO: Slovenia Prepared To Talk on Future

LD0807121191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1026 GMT 08 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, July 8 (TANJUG)—The Ljubljana daily DELO writes on Monday that the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia "is prepared for negotiations on the Yugoslav peoples' future life together but that what has already been done cannot be trampled on."

"The other side must first recognise the fact that Yugoslavia as it was is no longer, and must be ready to build something new," says the paper, published in the Slovenian capital.

DELO assesses that the "three-member EC delegation is evidently successfully penetrating Yugoslavia's reality, fraught with explosive tensions and political confusion."

"The lull in Slovenia is fragile, guns are growing louder in Croatia, while the federal prime minister, who is under strong attack by the Yugoslav Army and Serbia, no longer represents a policy of efficient reforms. The federal presidency is on the one side when some of its members are visiting this or that republic, but on the other when (all but one) of its members meet in Belgrade," writes the paper.

The commentary concludes that "those who are settling the conflict, in keeping with the recommendation of Washington among others, can demand only two things: an end to the shooting and a beginning of talks."

DELO: Slovene Representatives Bound to Agreement

LD0807121891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1049 GMT 08 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, July 8 (TANJUG)—When voicing stands, Slovenia's representatives in the Yugoslav federal bodies should be bound by their joint agreement, rather than "be allowed to get carried away by their individual political inspirations," the Ljubljana daily DELO says today.

The paper underscored that this should primarily refer to Slovenia's representative in the federal presidency, Janez Drnovsek.

DELO insists on a firmer stand and criticizes Drnovsek for saying on Sunday that "under certain conditions," and despite everything, he could decide not to attend Monday's presidency session.

"A kind of principledness is necessary in the state presidency," the paper says and adds that "there is no place for the Slovenian representatives in the Yugoslav federation, if Slovenia wants to remain consistent with its policy."

Slovenia Starts to Remove Road Blocks

AU0907060591 Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German 0500 GMT 9 Jul 91

[Armin Wolf report from Ljubljana]

[Excerpt] Two hours ago I was on the road from Ljubljana to Brnik Airport, which was bombed 10 days ago. The day before yesterday one still encountered antitank barriers made of welded railroad rails immediately outside the city center. It was impossible to enter the highway. The airport could only be reached by time-consuming roundabout routes, partly gravel roads and field paths.

This morning, on the other hand: no problem. The road to Brnik is free, there are no road blocks or antitank barriers to be seen. The same goes for the road to Vrhnika, in the southwest of the city. There, too, all barricades have disappeared, and not only them: One does not see any soldiers of the Territorial Defense Forces anymore, either.

Only on the highway to Maribor, one has to stop a few kilometers from Ljubljana. Trucks wedged across the road have been blocking the highway for days. However, this is the only barricade that we encountered during a one-hour round trip this morning.

In Ljubljana itself, most blockades were removed during the night. Only the president's residence in the city center remains cordoned off. Yesterday additional sandbags were put here.

However, the barricades have only been placed on the side. They could be reerected within minutes. By removing the barricades, Ljubljana is fulfilling one of the demands of the EC Brioni plan. However, quite in keeping with the Slovene interpretation, the removal of the blockades has only just started. The agreement required that the roads be completely cleared by midnight yesterday. This has not yet happened.

And the fulfillment of the other demands, too, has only just started and had not been completed by midnight—the demobilization of the territorial troops, the release of all prisoners, the removal of the blockades around all Army barracks, and the return of the captured Army property. [passage omitted]

Croatia

President Tudjman States Croatia's Goals

LD0807231991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1922 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, 8 Jul (TANJUG)—"In these dramatic days when greater Serbian-hegemonistic and communist-unitarist forces are fomenting Chetnik passions and extreme hatred of everything Croat, and when it seems that there is no other way out but an armed confrontation—we appeal for peace and common sense," Dr.

Franjo Tudjman, president of the Republic of Croatia, stated in a letter to domestic and international public which he read out on Croatian television this evening after the main news bulletin. "However, at the same time we state resolutely: we will not abandon the idea of achieving a sovereign and independent Croatia," the Croatian president added.

In a half-hour long address Tudjman said that the crisis in Yugoslavia had reached the level of a total disintegration and that there was a threat of war-like confrontations. He explained that since the democratic elections last year, the sovereignty and freedom of Croatia had been under a constant threat. This culminated in an armed attack on Slovenia. "Croatia avoided being drawn into an open all-out war by those who oppose its freedom and sovereignty," Tudjman said.

"We hold that our commonsense policy has contributed not just to the cessation of warlike confrontations in Slovenia and to the acceptance of the EC initiative for a peaceful solution to the crisis, but it has also encouraged international recognition for Croatia and Slovenia," the Croatian president said.

At the same time Tudjman addressed the Slovene people denying the accusations and statements by Slovene leaders to the effect that Croatia had betrayed Slovenia and that it had pursued an inconsistent and dishonest policy. "Croatia gave Slovenia political-moral and other forms of support against the YPA [Yugoslav People's Army] aggression," Tudjman stated.

The Croatian president had special words for Serbs in Croatia. He said that (Croatian) democratic authorities considered the Serbs to be equal citizens in all respect. "Constitutionally-guaranteed civil and national rights in the sense of cultural autonomy, local self-government, and proportional representation in the system of authority can be achieved only by an active participation of your democratically-elected representatives," Dr. Tudjman stated "with full responsibility as president of the Republic."

"We will do our utmost to prevent—among the Croatian people—any action likely to encourage chauvinistic activities that could awaken the memories of Ustasha-committed war crimes among the Serbian population. At the same time we expect the Serbian people—amounting to 12 percent of the population of Croatia—to dissociate itself even more resolutely from Chetnik extremists," Tudjman said. He offered the Serbs in Croatia on behalf of the democratic authorities "all guarantees provided for by a legal system."

Tudjman warned that the anti-Croatian activities by Serbian extremists "have pushed the Croatian people too far" and went on to add that the Croatian people "can no longer tolerate terror and casualties, humiliation, and the tearing apart of its own country. It has started to feel that not just its recently-won freedom and democracy, but the future of Croatia as well are at stake."

The Croatian president also addressed the Republic of Serbia, its leadership and its people. Having said that Croatian-Serbian relations have always been in the center of the Yugoslav crisis, Tudjman called for efforts to search for a way out in resolving "Croatian-Serbian national and state differences."

"The Croatian people cannot and will never accept plans for the creation of greater Serbia at the expense of Croatian lands," Tudjman said. "Instead of mutual accusations, we must urgently organize roundtable talks to discuss openly all our problems. It is the only way to avoid bloodshed and the cataclysm of war and to reach an agreement on the need to respect the interests of every nation as an instrument for resolving Croatian-Serbian differences and to create conditions for the lasting good-neighborly existence of the two nations."

A part of his letter Dr. Tudjman dedicated to the Supreme Command of the Yugoslav Armed Forces and all YPA members. He said that the Croatian public had received with satisfaction statements that the YPA respects the legitimacy and legitimate authorities in the Republic of Croatia and that the YPA will accept any political solution to the crisis. However, Tudjman said, the Croatian public has been given a cause for concern by "the conduct, statements, and the attitude of individual YPA representatives, commands, and units." He singled out the seizure of arms from the territorial defense units which has not been carried out in other parts in the same way as in Croatia, the YPA's actions to prevent the defeat of the Knin rebellion, "the staged trial" of Spegelj and a group of people from Virovitica, attempts to introduce the state of emergency and the supplying of Chetnik units with Army weapons as well as the distrust of "the officers of Croatian nationality".

As a result, Tudjman says, the Yugoslav Army has been increasingly identified with greater-Serbian and Yugoslav-unitarist policy which created an atmosphere of distrust vis-a-vis the YPA among the Croatian people.

The president of Croatia therefore calls on the armed forces Supreme Command "urgently and in as convincing a way as possible to dispel the suspicion among the Croatian public of anti-democratic and anti-Croatian intentions of the YPA and to ensure that the YPA adheres to the agreement with the EC on the withdrawal of the Army in Croatia to barracks to enable regular police forces to establish legal order where it had been disrupted and to take resolute steps to prevent possible adventurous plans for a military attack on Croatia."

"If, however, this attack does happen Croatia will counter it with its armed forces and with an appeal to its entire people at home and abroad and to all YPA members," Tudjman said. "We will defend every inch of our troubled Croatian land to the last man," the Croatian president said. He went on to promise that Croatia will insist on taking over some sections of the YPA and that it will take care of its active and retired personnel.

In conclusion Tudjman addressed the public in the EC countries and the CSCE stressing that Croatia will adhere to its obligation and proposed efforts to speed up the setting up of a monitoring mechanism and advisory and any other assistance in resolving the Yugoslav crisis in a peaceful way. Dr. Tudjman stressed that Croatia will not abandon the efforts to achieve its full sovereignty and promised that it would respect the rights of other nations and national minorities.

Croatian Leaders Refuse Talks With Serb Militia

AU0907061391 Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German 0500 GMT 9 Jul 91

[Friedrich Orter report from Croatia]

[Text] In Zagreb, President Tudjman has called on all Croats at home and abroad to show understanding and remain calm in the current situation. At the same time, however, Tudjman repeated his determination to defend the republic's democracy and freedom. Defense Minister Djodan stated that the Army is still prepared for a new attack and, in this connection, he criticized Serbia's President Milosevic.

The Croatian leadership insists that there be no negotiations with the Chetniks, who are battling with the Croatian police in eastern Slavonia almost every day. On the other hand, the Croatian leadership has to admit that it no longer controls 2.5 percent of the Croatian territory. These are, above all, the areas where the Chetniks have established their bases. The Army is accused of cooperating with the extremist Serbs. Towns like Glina, Pakrac, and Osijek are surrounded by strong Army units. The Croatian population of this region no longer speaks of the People's Army but only of occupiers.

Croatian Defense Minister on Brioni Declaration

LD0807190291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1719 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 8 (TANJUG)—Croatian Defence Minister Dr Sime Djodan today told journalists in Zagreb that the Yugoslav crisis must be internationalized to a greater extent than has been the case so far.

In order to separate the conflicting sides and avert war, the country will need also serious help from the United Nations, Djodan said, substantiating the view with the suspicion that the military top, headed by chief of general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) General Blagoje Adzic, will respect last night's agreement reached at Brioni.

The declaration seeks the immediate launching of negotiations on the future of Yugoslavia without any prerequisites and that all sides refrain from unilateral actions. Slovenia has been asked to leave the securing of the borders to the JNA, while it will be in charge of the border crosssings.

The Brioni agreement was signed by representatives of the federal authorities, the Republics of Slovenia, Croatia and Serbia and the E.C. ministerial troika.

Asked whether a civil war could break out between Croatia and Serbia, Djodan said that this 'would not be civil war' but 'a war between states—Serbia which is attacking and other states which are defending themselves.'

Croatia, like Slovenia, unilaterally proclaimed independence [words indistinct], which the authorities proclaimed as void at the domestic and international level.

Croatian President's Advisor Dr Macio Nobilo said on this occasion that the return of the Army to the barracks is most important for the implementation of the Brioni declaration. He added that the second condition was the 'demobilization of the reserve units of police, mobilized in Serbia and which are massing on the eastern Croatian border,' and the third condition, 'enabling the Croatian police to restore order' in the region settled by the rebel Serbian population.

Croatian Dissociation Request Arrives in Assembly

LD0807145591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1349 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG)—A document on "disassociation" from Yugoslavia of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia arrived in the Federal Parliament today, accompanied by a request to Assembly President Slobodan Gligorijevic to "work so that the dissociation process may unfold in a peaceful and democratic way."

The Croatian parliament decisions on the "establishment of a sovereign and independent Republic of Croatia" also arrived in the Federal Parliament as part of the same package. The package includes Croatia's decision to recognize the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia as a sovereign and independent state, and a charter on the rights for Serbs and other nationalities in Croatia.

Croatia and Slovenia declared their independence from Yugoslavia on June 25. Their independence declarations have been put under a three-month moratorium through the mediation of an E.C. peace mission.

Slovenia today informed the Federal Parliament that the mandates of its deputies in parliament's two chambers had terminated.

Slovenian Parliament President France Bucar said in a message to Gligorijevic that Slovenia had taken such a decision by adopting the document on its independence.

Armored Vehicle Movements Toward Slovenia

LD0907111891 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 9 Jul 91

[Text] At about 0500 this morning, a column of (?12) tanks and armored vehicles was noticed. The column

was moving from the direction of Osijek toward Slovenia, from Ostrovo, Gabos, and Markusica. A second column of about 15 vehicles set out from Vrpolje and then [words indistinct] toward Djakovo. Thirty military trucks arrived today from (?Tuzla), in which, it is presumed, there are reservists. Of these, 22 went to the Vinkovci barracks and the remainder to Vukovar. Army movements were also noticed today in Baranja.

At about 0630 this morning a column of six tanks and (?six) armored personnel carriers, which was in (?Polje), was on the move. According to the latest information, they are now at the approach to Knezevi Vinogradi.

Details on Tenja, Osijek Conflict Reported

LD0807135291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1206 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Excerpts] Osijek, 8 Jul (TANJUG)—The overall tragic balance of yesterday's hours-long armed conflict near Tenja not far from Osijek is still not known. At a news conference in the Presidency of the Osijek Municipal Assembly it was said that there are probably another 30 injured and dead in Tenja, as well as hemmed-in members of the National Guard, which it has not been possible to reach. The reason for this, according to Mayor Zlatko Kramaric and other municipal representatives, is the fact that "Chetnik terrorists from the village of Tenja, by firing shots from various weapons and making use of sniper positions, have been hitting ambulances which have not been able to get through to the place."

It was only today, at about 1200 hours [1000 GMT], it was reported at the news conference, that armored personnel carriers and ambulances set out, following the agreements achieved, to bring out the remaining injured and dead, and possibly those who are still hemmed in there. [passage omitted]

According to information known so far, the tragic balance of the fierce fighting near Tenja is as follows: In Osijek hospital, there are 16 severly injured constables and National Guard members, and 11 slightly injured people, some of whom were sent home after treatment. Two dead Guardists were also brought to the hospital. One Guardist is listed as missing. There is a report that in Tenja there are two more dead Guardists, plus four civilians from Tenja, two are Serbs and two are Croats. As of 1200 hours it was not possible to reach them. [passage omitted]

Clashes Claim Five Lives

LD0807172291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Osijek, July 8 (TANJUG)—Five persons were killed, and nine were wounded in a several-hour clash at the village Tenja, near Osijek in Croatia, Deputy Interior Minister of the Republic of Croatia Slavko Degoricija announced on Monday.

Degoricija told deputies of the republican parliament that two Croatian policemen and three "terrorists" were killed, while nine special forces member were wounded, of which six lightly.

'There was evidence that the were many more wounded and dead terrorists, who were transported by [words insistinct] an army corridor to Borovo Selo, and then on across the Danube into Vojvodina (a province of the republic of Serbia), claims Degoricija.

A ceasefire was agreed on Sunday, after Yugoslav People's Army units intervened, at the village of Tenja, predominantly populated by Serbs, following clashes between Croatian police and national guards and armed villagers. "Had the army not intervened, the forces of the Croatian Interior Ministry and national guard would surely have cleaned up Tenja," said Degoricija. He added that part of the army took the side of the "terrorists".

Osijek's Mayor Zlatko Kramaric has stated, however, that nine persons were killed and thirty or so wounded in the clashes at the village Tenja. According to Kramaric four national guards, four civilians and one army member, who was shot by a sniper, were killed.

A total of 16 heavy wounded and 11 lightly policemen and guards were in the Osijek hospital, and it was believed that there were several dead and wounded among the 'chetnik terrorists' at Tenja, he added.

The Croatian authorities accused the neighboring republic of Serbia of infiltrating "chetniks" and inciting rebellion of the Serbian people in Croatia. Chetniks were members of the Royal Army at the time of World War Two who were accused of collaboration with the German and Italian occupation forces. Serbs in Croatia, for their part, accuse the Croatian authorities for state terrorism and secessionism.

'Perfidious Attack' on Army Units at Novi Sad

LD0807223691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2203 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Novi Sad, July 8 (TANJUG)—The information centre and the secretary for information of the Yugoslav province of Vojvodina have announced that at around 20:30 GMT tonight a perfidious attack was carried out on units of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) from the Novi Sad garrison which were guarding the '25 Maj' bridge on the Danube between Backa Palanka in Vojvodina and Ilok in Croatia.

It was announced that mortar fire was opened from the Croatian side on JNA units. The JNA units responded with fire and warned that they would answer with strong fire in case of any similar attacks.

It is only presumed that there were casualties in this attack, but no immediate official confirmation was available.

Eastern Slavonia Exacts 'Blood Toll'

LD0907063791 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 9 Jul 91

[Excerpt] Last night eastern Slavonia once again changed its blood toll. Apart from regular bursts of fire from automatic weapons and an increasing number of grenades launched at neighboring villages and urban apartment blocks, last night also saw a tragic event in Croatia's easternmost town of Ilok. In the vicinity of the Bridge of 25 May, linking Slavonia and Backa across the Danube, last night at about 2230 a six-member patrol of members of the Ministry for Internal Affairs that was controlling the traffic there was fired upon. One dead and four injured persons is the toll so far of the armed incident in which one member of the Ministry for Internal Affairs was burned in an official car hit by an anti-tank missile, three policemen were seriously wounded, and one civilian, a woman citizen of Ilok, was wounded in her backyard.

The wounded were given emergency medical aid by doctors on duty in Ilok's medical center and afterwards ferried by an ambulance to Vukovar's hospital where two injured remained for treatment and the other two were taken at their personal request to Slavonski Brod's hospital.

According to the testimonies of the wounded and witnesses, gunfire opened on the policemen from the direction where members of the Yugoslav Army and its reserve personnel are stationed. The official inquiry into this violent attack will reveal the facts and circumstances surrounding the loss of one human life and the serious injuries of four persons.

Apart from Ilok, grenades were also being launched last night from the direction of Silas at its neighboring villages. As we have learned, as many as 27 grenades were fired last night on the village of [word indistinct] which is closer to Osijek than to Vukovar. Its 90 citizens who fled two days ago have been accomodated by Osijek's Red Cross. Last night shooting also upset the villagers of [word indistinct] in the Vinkovci area. Once peaceful Baranja is no longer quiet. Burst of gunfire were heard from the direction of Jagodnjak. This report, too, has to mention Mirkovci, where last night members of the Ministry for Internal Affairs and organized citizens who were defending the approaches to Vinkovci were fired upon. [passage omitted]

Army Tanks Blockade Glina Police Station

LD0907093191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 9 Jul 91

[Text] Djuro Prodarac, head of the Sisak police administration, reported this morning that at about 2300 hours last night the so- called Yugoslav Army blocked approaches to the police station of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Croatia in the center of Glina with tanks. Because of this, the entry and exit of vehicles and policemen at this station is being prevented.

According to Djuro Prodarac, the Army representatives are attempting to justify the blockade of the police station by claiming that some members of the Internal Affairs Minstry fired shots at the Army. However, this is just another Army provocation.

The Sisak police administration sent a demand to the Fifth Military District Headquarters in Zagreb this morning that the tanks withdraw from the vicinity of the police station by 1200 today.

Serbia

Serbian Assembly Adopts Conclusions on Crisis

AU0807211591 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Olivija Rusovac report]

[Text] The Serbian Assembly has ended its discussion on the current political and security situation in Yugoslavia with the adoption of conclusions. Olivija Rusovac reports:

[Rusovac] [Words indistinct] several hours, the Assembly of Serbia adopted with only one vote against, the conclusions concerning the current situation in the country.

The Federal assembly, the Federal Presidency, and the Federal Government are asked to immediately stop armed clashes and to enable the Yugoslav People's Army to function in the Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina and parts of Slavonia, Western Srem, and Baranja.

The Serbian Assembly is resolute in its endeavor that Yugoslavia be preserved as a democratic federal state on the basis of the right of the peoples to self-determination and the expression of the will of those peoples who still want to live in Yugoslavia within the borders of the historic and ethnic territories inhabited by these peoples.

The Assembly of Yugoslavia should immediately work out a method on how the right of the peoples to self-determination should be realized. The assembly also demands that the Serbian delegation in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly demand that the elections for the SFRY Assembly be called immediately as it is unacceptable that the Federal Chamber, particularly the Federal Government, should unconstitutionally extend its term of office.

The assembly also demands that responsibility be established for the violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty and the betrayal of the SFRY and for the grave situation in which the Yugoslav People's Army has found itself.

The SFRY Assembly is also asked to establish responsibility for the mass emigration and the genocide of the Serbian people in Croatia. The assembly is also asked to

establish the responsibility of the president of the Federal Executive Council because he caused clashes, bloodshed, and unnecessary and unjustified human losses in Slovenia with the moves he was not authorized to make according to the Constitution.

The Serbian Assembly has also concluded that everything possible should be undertaken so that the diplomatic representatives of Yugoslavia perform their duty in the interest of the country and that their betrayal and desertion be prevented.

The conclusions of the Serbian Assembly charge the government of Serbia to undertake the necessary measures so that the units of the territorial defense of Serbia be fully prepared to take over the defense of Serbia, the Serbian people, and the joint defense of other peoples who opt for life in Yugoslavia.

The government should also ensure that the recruits from Serbia do their military service in the Yugoslav People's Army units on the territories that have opted for life in Yugoslavia. One of the conclusions charges the government of the Serbia to ensure that the world and domestic public are informed in a timely and objective way about the events in Serbia and Yugoslavia and about the position of the Serbian people outside the Republic of Serbia, and to undertake measures in order to prevent possible damage in the economy, finances, and the monetary sphere that would arise as a consequence of the federal Constitution and laws not being respected, as well as a consequence of the unilateral secession by Croatia and Slovenia.

The Serbian Assembly stresses its firm commitment for contentious issues to be exclusively resolved with peaceful means. The assembly also takes the view that the consistent respect for the obligations assumed at the meeting with the EC will contribute to the peaceful denouement of the crisis in Yugoslavia.

TANJUG on Serbian Assembly's Conclusions

LD0807231791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2123 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG)—Late this evening, the Serbian People's Assembly adopted conclusions on developments in Yugoslavia. The Serbian Assembly calls on the SFRY Assembly, the SFRY Presidency, and the Federal Executive Council [FEC] to put an immediate stop to armed conflicts in the country, to protect human lives and property, and to make sure that the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] is present and ready to act in the Serbian autonomous region of Krajina, parts of Slavonija, western Srem, and Baranja to avert the spreading of international conflicts and, thus, create conditions for a peaceful and democratic resolution of the crisis in Yugoslavia.

The Serbian People's Assembly is resolved in its efforts to preserve Yugoslavia as a democratic federal state on the basis of the will of those nations that wish to live in it in the future and within borders of historical and ethnic territories populated by these nations.

In accordance with that, federal bodies, as bodies of that state, and the YPA, as the armed force of these nations, must remain present on the territories populated by nations that wish to live in Yugoslavia in the future.

The SFRY Assembly must immediately start work on adopting a constitutional law which will determine implementation of a nation's right to self-determination, which would exclude destruction and unnecessary casualties in the process of dissociation of certain nations from Yugoslavia. That process should be carried out peacefully and democratically.

The delegation of the Serbian Assembly to the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the Federal Assembly has been asked to initiate an adoption of the law on elections for the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber in an emergency procedure and to demand from the SFRY Assembly president to call elections for the SFRY Assembly immediately, because it is no longer acceptable that the Federal Chamber and some bodies at the Federal level, particularly the FEC, should be prolonging their mandate unconstitutionally and, thus, illegally act in the present situation.

The Serbian People's Assembly also demands that joint session of the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly be urgently convened, which would establish the responsibility for the violation of territorial integrity and sovereignty and the betrayal of the SFRY, the responsibility for the difficult position imposed on the YPA, for the betrayal on the part of some officers, for the death and wounding of soldiers, and for the inhumane treatment of the captured and wounded soldiers and members of their families in Slovenia.

A demand has also been made to establish the responsibility for the intimidation, maltreatment, and mass-scale exodus of and genocide over the Serbian people in Croatia and also the responsibility of the FEC president because, the conclusions say, his decisions caused conflict and bloodshed. The Serbian Assembly holds that all necessary measures should be taken so that Yugoslavia's diplomatic representatives abroad perform their duties in the interest of Yugoslavia and their further betrayal and defection be thwarted.

The People's Assembly calls on the Serbian government to take necessary measures so that the Serbian territorial defense units be completely ready to defend Serbia and the Serbian people. Recruits from the republic of Serbia should only be sent to do their national service to the YPA units on the territory populated by nations who opted to live within Yugoslavia.

The Serbian government is also called on to secure the timely, constant, and objective information of the international and domestic public about the true developments in Serbia and Yugoslavia, about the position of

the Serbian people outside the republic of Serbia, particularly in Croatia. To this end, eminent personalities representing the Serbian people and other citizens of Serbia should visit some countries and international organizations. The Serbian government should also take measures to prevent possible damage to economy and in the financial and monetary sphere which would be caused by the unilateral secession of Slovenia and Croatia.

The government is also called on to monitor developments in hotbeds of crisis, including the international area, and to take effective and decisive measures for implementing stands and conclusions of the Serbian People's Assembly. The Serbian Assembly again underlines its determination to resolve all contentious questions which have caused the current crisis in Yugoslavia by exclusively peaceful means and expects the EC to adhere consistently to the guarantees that it gave, the conclusions say.

Milosevic Visits Banat Territorial Defense Unit

AU0807140391 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Vladislav Radonjic report]

[Text] You will never be given a task that is not in the interest of peace and in the interest of defending the freedom of Serbia and the Serbian people. Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic made this statement today while addressing the unit of the Central Banat Partisan Brigade in Aradac. Vladislav Radonjic reports:

Accompanied by the commander of the Territorial Defense of Serbia, Colonel General Dragoljub Djokic, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic today inspected the Central Banat Partisan Unit. This is the unit of the Territorial Defense of Vojvodina that is going through the final inspection regarding mobilization and combat readiness. Addressing the soldiers and officers, President Milosevic said:

[Begin Milosevic recording] I want to express here to you great satisfaction with something that appears to be the most important fact, which we were informed about on our way here: the fact that the response was 98.7 percent. One could say that this unit had a 100-percent response. I am sure that this fact symbolizes the readiness of not only this unit, but of all of Serbia and the Serbian people to defend their freedom and their interests.

I can assure you that you will never be given a single task that is not in the interest of peace, that is not in the interest of defending the freedom and interests of Serbia and the Serbian people.

I wish you great success. [end recording]

The commander of the Territorial Defense of Vojvodina, Major General Nikola Mandaric, briefed President Slobodan Milosevic on the results accomplished by the Central Banat Partisan Brigade so far. The brigade has not changed its complement since its inception. The purpose of this mobilization exercise is to check equipment, readiness, and commitment to defend the country, Major General Mandaric said, pointing out that he is proud of the loyalty, work, and discipline of soldiers and officers.

Members of the Central Banat Partisan Brigade will go home today. If they are called again, it will be because of actual combat, Mandaric stressed.

President Slobodan Milosevic today will attend a live fire exercise with 120-mm mortars and guided antitank missiles. Afterward, he will hold talks with the officers of the Central Banat Partisan Unit.

Party of Law Officials Meet Albanian Leaders

LD0807110991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0946 GMT 08 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 8 (TANJUG)—Albanian President Ramiz Alia, Foreign Minister Muhamet Kapllani and Deputy Prime Minister Gramos Pashko received leaders of the extreme right wing Croatian Party of Law Dobroslav Paraga and Ante Paradzik in Tirana, the party's leadership in Zagreb has told TANJUG.

The leadership said that Paraga and Paradzik stayed in Albania from July 5 to 7 and held talks with several Albanian politicians.

They agreed that "Serbia unjustly occupied the territories of its neighbours between 1912 and 1918" and that "there will be no peace in the Balkans and Europe until Serbia confines itself to its natural and ethnic borders of 1912," the leadership said in a statement.

The Croatian Party of Law points out that "it will closely cooperate with the Albanian Republican Party."

Albanians Agree To Form United Coordination Body

LD0807170591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1525 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Pristina, July 8 (TANJUG)—Representatives of the political parties and associations rallying Albanians in Yugoslavia have agreed to form a united inter-party coordination body by July 15, which will direct their political actions and make decisions binding on all.

The agreement on establishing the joint inter-party body was reached at a joint meeting of ethnic Albanian parties yesterday, as the Albanian-language newspaper SKENDIJA said today.

The paper did not say where the meeting was held.

It was concluded at the session that, 'after Slovenia's and Croatia's independence declarations, the Albanians should also find ways to realize their own national aspirations,' SKENDIJA said.

A request was also made that an all-nation council be founded to defend the Albanian people in Yugoslavia and protect its interests.

It was proposed at the session that the Assembly of Kosovo consolidate and a 'new coalition government' made up of the representatives of all Albanian parties and associations be elected, as SKENDIJA said.

The Kosovo Assembly was dissolved by the Assembly of Serbia for having illegally adopted a constitutional declaration on Kosovo's independence.

Bosnia-Hercegovina

Bosnian Presidency Approves Brioni Declaration

LD0907103991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1842 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Sarajevo, 8 Jul (TANJUG)—The Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina supports the joint declaration on the peaceful resolution of the Yugoslav crisis, which was adopted in Brioni late last night.

This is stressed in today's statement from the session of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina, at which consideration was given to the current political-security situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina. The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina will support any possible mobilization and use of troops of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] which, in the framework of its constitutional authority, is ordered by the SFRY Presidency, as the Supreme Command of the armed forces, it is stressed in the conclusions of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

As regards the mobilization which is under way and which, according to what has been learned, was ordered by the Federal Secretariat for National Defense with the aim of testing the combat readiness of units, the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina requests that this be brought to an end as soon as possible.

Bearing in mind the current political-economic situation in the republic, as well as the need to reduce expenditure, the Presidency requests that, in future, mobilizations which are carried out by military organs with the aim of testing combat readiness be reduced to the lowest possible degree. In these cases called-up recruits cannot be sent to destinations outside Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The Presidency approves the call-up of the June batch of recruits because it has received official information from the Federal Secretariat for National Defense that they will be sent to garrisons within Bosnia-Hercegovina, namely the garrisons in Brcko and Trebinje. As regards the July batch of recruits, the Presidency will make a decision on this at a later date.

The Presidency requests of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense that the recruits who have been returned from their tour of military service in Slovenia be allowed to have 15 days' leave. In this time an assessment should be carried out as to their capability of continuing their military service in accordance with procedure which was carried out when they were sent to the YPA. Subsequent military service by these soldiers will also be ensured on the territory of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

A group is being made up as follows—Dr Nikola Koljevic, a member of the Presidency; Mariofil Ljubic, vice president of the Assembly; and Muhamed Cengic, deputy prime miniser, with the task of visiting the military and civilian authorities as well as garrisons in Slovenia in which there are soldiers from Bosnia-Hergegovina. The commission will carry out a verification of the conditions for the further performance of military service by our recruits and present a report on this to this Presidency, the conclusions of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina say.

Army Unit Rejects Mobilization Moves

LD0807160391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1227 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Tuzla, 8 Jul (TANJUG)—The dismissal yesterday of a mobilized unit of the territorial defense in the Tuzla suburb of Dubrave was a serious blow to the people of the area. Those responsible must be punished. This conclusion was reached today at a meeting of the Tuzla municipality executive committee and the leaders of the local parties.

A report is awaited from the Tuzla corps command on what happened from the time the unit of about 600 reservists was mobilized until it was dismissed. A great deal of blame is apportioned to the government and the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia- Hercegovina for their mistakes in coordinating the mobilization process.

In an incident in Dubrave yesterday, several hundred reservists left the mobilization location on the fifth day of the mobilization exercise and appeared outside territorial defense headquarters in Tuzla. They insisted on returning their arms because, as they put it, they did not wish to go to war with other Yugoslav nations or republics. Although they were promised that they would be allowed to go home and would not be sent outside Bosnia-Hercegovina, the reservists refused to obey Veljko Brajevic, an officer, and return to their assembly point. They remained adamant in their demands despite warnings that their action was a kind of mutiny.

It has been learned that the corps command will issue an official statement on why the units were dismissed and on this whole event, as yet unprecedented in this region and beyond.

Bosnian Opposition Warns of 'Disastrous Effects'

LD0807190191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1725 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Sarajevo, July 8 (TANJUG)—Members of two opposition parties in Bosnia-Hercegovina warned on Monday that the break-up of the central republic whose population is a mixture of the three biggest Yugoslav peoples—Serbs, Croats and Moslems—could have disastrous consequences. The presidents of the Party of Democratic Changes (former communists) and the Liberal Party consider that the break-up of Bosnia-Hercegovina could come about in the event of Yugoslavia's disintegration.

Nijaz Durakovic, leader of the Party of Democratic Changes, told a news conference in Sarajevo today that the way out of this situation was the transformation of the republic into a "sovereign state of equal citizens, with full territorial and political integrity." According to Durakovic, Bosnia-Herzegovina should "at the same time be open towards Serbia and Croatia," and its citizens should be enabled to decide on its organization in a referendum.

Liberal Party leader Rasim Kadic said that Bosnia-Hercegovina was not represented sufficiently in the talks on the country's future held in the past few days. In support of this, he set out the fact that Bosnia-Hercegovina President Alija Izetbegovic was not invited to the talks with the European Community delegation at Brioni yesterday. Durakovic described the speech on Saturday by Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, who called on Serbs to be prepared to defend the country, as a "demonstration of force and saber rattling." Kadic took it as proof that "while Slovenia and Croatia are actively seceding from Yugoslavia, Serbia is doing so passively."

Macedonia

Tupurkovski Rules Out Military Solution

LD0807135491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1208 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Skopje, July 8 (TANJUG)—After lengthy and difficult negotiations, we have reached agreement on a peaceful settlement to the crisis in Slovenia, Macedonian member of the Yugoslav Presidency Vasil Tupurkovski told TANJUG today after returning from the island of Brioni (Republic of Croatia), where a declaration on a peaceful resolution of the Yugoslav crisis was adopted in principle.

Tupurkovski emphasized that the agreement reached with a European Community (EC) mission and the Republics of Slovenia and Croatia paved the way for a democratic settlement of the crisis, because it defined the central principles of a peaceful outcome.

The internationalization of our crisis is a fact—we must be realistic and accept the EC's well-intentional engagement and international rules of overcoming critical situations like this one, Tupurkovski said.

He opined that in this way, "Yugoslavia has definitively rejected all military options in order to achieve in the new circumstances its own legitimate interests by way of agreement and without threatening the interests of others."

Party Demands Territorial Defense for Republic

LD0807192691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1752 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Skopje, July 8 (TANJUG)—The largest party in the Macedonian Assembly—the internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization-Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity (VMRO- DPMNE)—on Monday demanded that this republic form its Territorial Defense which would not be part of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia.

A VMRO-DPMNE announcement said Macedonia did not have its own Territorial Defense (TO) because it was 'disarmed, and the arms placed in the federal Army barracks.'

Under the federal Constitution, the TO and the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) make up the country's Armed Forces commanded by the collective head of state—the Presidency of Yugoslavia. Slovenia has placed its Territorial Defense under its own command, while in Croatia citizens were armed in several types of para-military units.

The VMRO-DPNME believes that the 'defense capability of the Macedonian state was shaken'; in this context, this party sets out that Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic and the Army top [command] think that those people who deem the JNA an occupation force, should take care of their defense.

In the meantime at the republican assembly where parents of soldiers demanded that their sons be withdrawn from Slovenia, Macedonian Vice-Premier Blaze Ristovski promised that the possibility that their complete their military service in Macedonia would be examined.